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GERMANS TRY IN VAIN TO GET FREE FROM ALLIES' GRIP

American Troops Crossing Meuse
Come Within Range of South-
ern Line of Retreat—Ghent's
Fall Would Menace Northern

War summary specially written for The
Christian Science Monitor

The effects of Marshal Foch's strategy are becoming more evident every hour. Struggle as it may, and it is struggling hard, the German Staff cannot get loose from the Allies' grip in order to retreat. What this means becomes evident to anybody who will consult a map.

The German Right Flank

On the northern extremity of the line, or on the German right flank, the allied pressure has bent in upon Ghent, which is already practically surrounded. This means that if Ghent goes, the German right flank will have been partially turned, and, if the retreat is not rapidly made, from Tournai, the whole German right wing will be imperiled, and will be endangered in its retreat through Brussels to the Meuse. But how are the Germans to get away from Tournai? What they are attempting, in other words, is not a rearguard action, as has been pointed out a hundred times, in these columns. It is a battle in strength along the whole line, with the danger of being overwhelmed if the attempt is made to weaken the line in order to retreat.

The German Left Flank

But this is not all. The real danger lies on the left flank in the neighborhood of the ominous city of Sedan. Here, as has been frequently pointed out in this column, the line, by way of Montmedy to Metz, crosses the border at Torgny. The Metz-Montmedy line continues through Sedan to Charleville and Hirson, and eventually to Cambrai and St. Quentin, now far in the Allies' rear. It is fed by the lines from Laon and from Rheims. Now it is along these lines that the Germans must retreat. But they all end in the neck of the bottle in Montmedy station. Therefore, if the line between Sedan and Montmedy should be cut, it is difficult to see how a second Sedan is to be avoided, with the Germans instead of the French in the trap. It is to bring about such a Sedan that General Pershing has been fighting, and to prevent it that the Germans have been so strenuously resisting. On Monday, however, General Pershing got across the Meuse south of Stenay, in the direction of Brioules. This means that the Americans are within 12 miles of the Sedan-Montmedy line.

The Northern Line of Retreat

How, then, without a débâcle, the troops in the great elbow before Laon are to escape, it is difficult to say. If they attempt to go north, they will have to make a flank retreat, across the French and British front, to reach Maubeuge and Mons, or Charleroi, and escape north to Brussels. This, no doubt, is one reason why the Germans are struggling so hard to hold Ghent. For if Ghent were to go, and the Allies were really to turn the German right flank, the northern line of retreat would also be severed. Meantime Sir Douglas Haig is battering his way forward towards Mons and Maubeuge. Exactly when he may reach Mons and Maubeuge is not the important point. The important point is that the Germans cannot escape from him in order to reach Mons and Maubeuge, and if they cannot do this, it is difficult to see how they are ever going to do it with their lines intact. What all this comes to, then, is that Marshal Foch's tactics are beginning steadily to bear fruit. A rapid retreat from their present lines would have seemed to the uninitiated a great allied gain. But, as has been insistently pointed out, the really effective tactics were the tactics adopted by Marshal Foch, of holding the Germans in their trenches, from the sea to the Swiss frontier, until one day they broke all along the line and were overwhelmed.

COMMUNIQUÉS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The German War Office tonight issued the following communiqué:

"Between the Schelde and the Oise, we have withdrawn from the enemy, according to plan. Today there were only isolated engagements."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The text of the German official statement issued today reads:

"Between the Schelde and the Oise the Franco-British resumed their great attacks. By bringing into action enormous forces, artillery and tanks, they endeavored to effect a breakthrough on a front of more than 60 kilometers. In a hard struggle, which lasted until nightfall, our troops, which were greatly inferior to the enemy numbers, stemmed the enemy attack and prevented a breakthrough. South of the road leading to the northwest from Valenciennes we repulsed the enemy.

"Attacks launched against our new front between Sebourg and Wargnies-le-Grand were frustrated by counterattacks from the heights east of those places. Wargnies-le-Petit, which fell

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CHANGES REPORTED IN THE BRITISH MINISTRY

LONDON, England (Monday)—Sir Auckland Geddes has been appointed president of the Local Government Board. He will remain head of the Ministry of Internal Services.

William Hayes Fisher, who was president of the Local Government Board, has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a post previously held by Lord Beaverbrook, who resigned recently. Mr. Fisher will receive a peerage.

ATHENS UNIVERSITY APPEALS TO ALLIES

Brutal Conduct of Bulgarians in
Greek Macedonia Moves Pro-
fessors to Lay Protest Before
European Teaching Centers

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Monday)—A formal protest against the barbarous conduct of the Bulgarians in Greek Macedonia has been laid before the universities of the Entente nations by the University of Athens in the following terms:

"It is not the first time that the University of Athens sends a protest to the universities of Europe and America against heinous and unheard-of crimes.

"Exactly five years ago the rector of our university, voicing the feeling of the nation, had addressed, in the name of civilization and humanity, an appeal to all the universities, and denounced the abominable atrocities committed during the summer of 1913 by the Bulgarians against the inoffensive and unarmed population of Macedonia and Thrace.

"This day again the University of Athens, relying on the scientific and moral solidarity which unites all universities, these seats of truth and culture, utters a cry of indignation against the horrors committed by the Bulgarians in Eastern Macedonia, a land surrendered to them without fighting. 'Ruin and desolation indicate the barbarian foot-mark and are met in every part by the advancing Greek Army and its gallant allies. Incendiarism, slavery, wholesale deportations, torments and excesses of all sorts, these are the means used by the Bulgarians in order to exterminate Hellenism, a behavior worthy of hordes such as appeared in the darkest times of history.

"The population of flourishing towns decimated, their inhabitants deported, women and girls submitted to ignominious treatment, innocents assassinated, whole villages devastated, in short all that can uproot a country and alter its national character, this is at the present moment the picture of Eastern Macedonia.

"The University of Athens, the representative of Hellenism in its noblest form, brands the perpetrators of these indescribable horrors and protests with all its might against these ignominious Bulgarian atrocities.

"The University of Athens feels confident that when, thanks to the efforts of the grand leaders of the heroic soldiers of the democratic nations of the Old and New World, the time has arrived for justice to redress the wrong, and freedom to fill with joy oppressed peoples, the crimes of the Bulgarians will appear more heinous, and that a just and proper chastisement will be inflicted on their perpetrators, and in such a spirit the University of Athens firmly and outspokenly lays its protest before the great teaching centers of Europe and America and hopes that they will bring it forward, before the proper quarters, and use all their great authority for the redress of the wrong that has been done.

"Rector of University of Athens,
"GEORGE GAZEPIS."

Meanwhile travelers who went to Cavalla after the entrance of the Greek troops, have reported that the town is completely destroyed. In the course of a "Te Deum" on the occasion of the liberation of the city only 200 persons attended, the majority of the population having been deported or having succumbed. The pillaging of houses was carried out methodically; streets leading to the sea were closed by a network of barbed wire in order that the inhabitants could not escape on board vessels. The Metropolitan (bishop) of Pravia was assassinated when he was being taken to Drama. The total lack of food obliges

(Continued on page four, column six)

WOMEN MEMBERS' BILL AGAIN PASSES

LONDON, England (Monday)—The second reading of the bill which gives women the right to sit in the House of Commons was passed by the House of Commons without division tonight.

LONDON, England (Monday)—The House of Commons tonight, without division, passed the second reading of the bill giving women the right to sit in the House of Commons. In the course of the discussion Lord Robert Cecil, Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said he favored extending the provisions of the bill to the House of Lords, but that difficulties prevented such action.

NUMEROUS INDIANA LIQUOR INDICTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The first action taken by federal authorities against the transportation of intoxicating liquor into Indiana from adjoining states since Indiana became dry on April 2, 1918, has resulted in the indictment of 175 defendants on charges of illegally transporting liquor into the State and of conspiracy to commit an offense against the government. The federal grand jury here returned 180 indictments involving violation of the liquor statutes. The heads of three wholesale liquor establishments in Chicago and Cincinnati are named as defendants, but arrests have not been made. Persons living in Indianapolis, Terre Haute and Evansville and Lake County towns which are near Chicago make up the majority of the defendants.

BRITISH VIEWS ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Mr. Asquith Says Freedom at
Home Must Be Condition for
Participants in League Which
Must Guard Small Nations

EDINBURGH, Scotland (Monday)—

In a speech at Cupar on Saturday Mr. Asquith made a contribution to the League of Nations discussion. It was curious, he said, that the war, which began, among other purposes, for the protection of the smaller European States, was about to end with substantial addition to their number. Let them not forget that these new, free states "had still to confront the perils of infancy and early manhood," and to guard their growth without in any way fettering their independence and free self-development would be, he considered, one of the League of Nations most responsible duties. The war was not yet over. Victory must be decisive if a peace were to be secured such as would render a recurrence of the present war impossible, by striking at the very root of the war's causes.

They must achieve such a peace as would place upon an enduring foundation a more equitable, rational, and enduring system of international relations. The difficulties in the way should not be underrated or minimized, Mr. Asquith continued, and he proceeded to indicate the points which, he thought, should be remembered.

"No nation," he said, "is, or should be, called upon to surrender or impair its own complete and effective sovereignty of its own subjects' interests and affairs. No nation should be allowed to dictate to another its form of legislation, administration, or even its own scheme of government. No nation, or combination of nations, should be in a position to prescribe for the rest, or any of the rest, what its fiscal policy should be. Nations must be allowed to tax their people, frame their tariffs, conduct their financial system with a primary regard to their own interests and the interests of those for whom they were trustees," and Mr. Asquith considered it would be a very serious handicap upon the adoption of the so-called League of Nations policy, were it supposed that, by associating their country in that great international combination, they would be called upon in any way to surrender their complete power of self-determination and their independent government.

On the other hand, he considered it equally clear that a League of Nations was impossible in any but an academic, and therefore ineffective, sense, unless those entering it were prepared first to recognize that in all countries who were participants, the basis of government should not be autocracy, but complete and unfettered freedom at home. Secondly, they should be prepared severally and jointly to combine all forces at their disposal, whether naval, military or economic, against any member or group of members cherishing and endeavoring to carry into effect aggressive aims.

His answer to those who pronounced all this idle dreaming, Mr. Asquith said, was that the motive power securing the acquiescence of countries having no direct, material or sentimental interest in the prevention of war, would be their common consciousness, based on the experience of the present war, and their reasonable apprehensions of the possibility of even worse things.

War in modern conditions was a calamity which would strike them all, would them all, drain them all, and ultimately ruin them all. Hence his answer was that, as a sure matter of course, reasoning and common sense, the League of Nations stood on a more solid foundation than any of the transient combinations between all the great powers of history.

MUHAMMADAN VIEW OF TURKS' DOWNFALL

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (Monday)—Turkey's downfall is viewed with entire complacency by the large Muhammadan population in South Africa, Mozambique and Zanzibar. They consider their religion and holy places perfectly safe under British control.

ELECTION RETURNS INDICATE EFFECT OF WILSON PLEA

Republican Gains Are Shown in
Many of the Western States,
While the Democrats Win
Similar Victories in the East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—From incomplete returns now available, it cannot be definitely stated whether control of the United States Congress, the all-important issue of Tuesday's election, has been retained by the Democratic party, of which President Wilson is the titular head, or whether, despite his appeal to the voters of the country to continue, by an expression of their confidence at the polls, his control of that body, during the reconstruction period, the people of the country who have been inclined to oppose him in some particulars, have succeeded in wresting control from him. Republicans claim important gains in the middle western states, and minor gains in some of the states of the east, notably in Delaware, where the defeat of Senator Willard Saulsbury is indicated. The Republicans claim also a gain of four Representatives in Kansas, and the defeat of Representative Sherley of Kentucky, Democratic chairman of the House appropriations committee, seems assured.

Returns from the far west, including the Pacific Coast States and the states of the North-West, are lacking, however; consequently no definite figures can be compiled. In Michigan the defeat of Henry Ford, the Administration candidate for United States Senator, by Truman H. Newberry, is indicated. In that state dispatches say that the large soldier vote, depended upon by the Democrats to be practically solid for Mr. Ford, went to Mr. Newberry.

In New York City, Meyer London, Socialist, and present Representative in Congress from the twelfth district, was defeated by Henry M. Goldfogel, a Democrat, and in the fourteenth New York district, Maj. F. H. LaGuardia, Republican incumbent, defeated Scott Nearing, Socialist. Major LaGuardia has just returned from the Italian front, where he has been fighting as a member of the aviation corps.

At a late hour on Tuesday night, Alfred E. Smith, Democrat, was apparently leading Gov. Charles S. Whitman, Republican and Prohibition candidate for the governorship of New York, although the Republicans insisted that Governor Whitman's vote was increasing and did not concede the election of Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith's majority in Greater New York, the Republicans declared, would be offset by the complete vote up state.

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ENTRANCE FORBIDDEN TO CHURCH SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Ninth Church of Christ, Scientist, in this city, according to previous announcement, attempted to hold its regular service at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning. Announcements of the city officials, as given in the papers, was to the effect that services would not be permitted.

At 11 o'clock the service started, with the readers in their places and members of the board of directors and about a dozen more in the audience while the police at the doors of the church forbade entrance to the regular congregation of almost 1000 people. Four members of the board of directors were arrested, technically, and complaints will be filed against them for violating a health ordinance of the city and an order of the health commissioner acting under a state law.

As soon as complaints are filed, counsel will apply to the Supreme Court for writs of habeas corpus to test the validity of the ordinance and order.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson is here with 3000 doses of serum, and claims that he will have the whole city wearing masks before he leaves, on the ground that Los Angeles is due for 60,000 influenza cases with 1800 fatalities.

SUPPLYING CIVILIAN PEOPLES WITH FOOD

United Press via The Christian Science
Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Upon the recommendation of Col. E. M. House, the Versailles conference, before closing its sessions, passed a resolution favoring cooperation between the council and the Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian authorities toward supplying food and other supplies for the civilian populations of those nations. Colonel House on Tuesday cabled President Wilson regarding the resolution as follows:

"At the conclusion of the meeting of the Supreme War Council yesterday I proposed a resolution in the following sense and the same was adopted:

"The Supreme War Council in session at Versailles desires to cooperate with Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria in making available, as far as possible, food and other supplies necessary for the life of the civilian population of those countries."

The message was dated at Paris at 2 a. m. on Tuesday.

MAXIMUM PROFIT NAMED ON EGGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Federal Food Board has ruled that seven cents a dozen shall be the maximum profit on one dozen eggs, either fresh or storage, bought on a cash-and-carry basis, and eight cents a dozen on those charged and delivered. Any advance over this, it is said, will be considered profiteering.

Six more butchers, grocers and bakers have been penalized for violating the Food Board's regulations.

After Nov. 7 it will be a violation of the law for any dealer to continue selling food to ships unless he shall have applied for a license. The association of ship store dealers of the Atlantic seaboard has been organized by the federal food board in order that the government may be able to deal with a responsible body of ship store dealers.

SERBIAN PRISONERS' CONDITION IS TOLD

Dispatch From General Head-
quarters at Salonika Received
by the Serbian Legation De-
scribes Their Lamentable State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The lamentable condition of the Serbian prisoners, who are beginning to return from Bulgaria, is described in a dispatch from General Headquarters at Salonika received here by the Serbian Legation. It reads as follows:

"Serbian prisoners are beginning to return from Bulgaria; as was to be expected, they are all in a lamentable condition. For three years they have been without shelter, exposed to the weather, half fed, forced to carry out the hardest work, and beaten for the slightest infraction of the rules made for them, and are now living skeletons which excite pity wherever they are seen.

"The number of the returning prisoners has not yet been fixed as the Bulgarian Government hastened to send them back immediately so that the miserable conditions in which they have been living should not be seen. Many, naturally, died en route before they could reach their native soil, for which they longed so much. But, unfortunately for the Bulgarian Government, other elements belonging to the Allies lived alongside the Serbian prisoners, and were eye-witnesses of the atrocious régime to which they were subjected. These allied prisoners narrate stories that made one shudder.

"For no reason at all, simply to gratify a simple caprice of the commander of the camp, the Serbian prisoners were killed. They were further deliberately placed among sick and dead, afflicted with diseases so that they also might be contaminated.

"A well-known English journalist, whose impartiality and good faith cannot be questioned, affirms that he saw with his own eyes in a camp near Sophia, the same cart which had carried away the bodies of prisoners, who had died from diseases, bring back bread for the prisoners. It is therefore not astonishing that of the 50,000 prisoners in the houses of the Bulgarians at the moment of the Serbian retreat there remained five months ago only 35,000, and that in all probability, only 25,000 will be left when they return to Serbia.

"We prefer, however, to make no deductions as officers of the allied armies are making their investigations, and the truth, in all its horror, will inevitably become known.

"The Bulgarian Government, to conceal the real state of things, publishes the alleged thanks for good treatment expressed by an Italian officer, but up to the present, this officer has not been found. All of the Italian prisoners,

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A. Warendorff
Announces the Opening
of a New Flower Store
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PHONE 4967 VANDERBILT
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PHONE 119 FARRAGUT
where you will find the choicest of flowers
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city in the world.

THE REAL SIBERIA DESCRIBED

The following article was written by Prof. S. J. Novakowsky, who was sent to the United States by the Kerenky government for the purpose of studying American methods of teaching geography in order to reorganize the teaching on this subject in Russia. Previous articles on this subject by the same author appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Oct. 19 and Oct. 30.

III

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In order to promote colonization in Siberia, the following special inducement among others, were offered by the government: Emigrants were allowed a special rate on the railroad, amounting to about one-fourth of the regular cost of a third-class ticket; supply stations were established along the way; other stations were established where those in need of assistance received aid; money was given to those in need of it; information about the soil and climate was given to the peasants gratis so that they would know what sections of Siberia were most like those of the section of European Russia where they had previously resided; in order to enable them to build houses, from 250 to 400 rubles were advanced to the peasants by a special committee appointed for that purpose; and provision was made, whereby, from special government depots, the settlers could procure the best quality of grain, agricultural machinery and implements.

Besides the aforesaid things, the government was anxious to build roads, dig wells, and study the climatic conditions as well as the soil. Between 1908 and 1913, the government sent 50 commissions to examine the soil, and make a study of the climatic and botanical conditions of 32,400,000 acres of land of which only one-fifth was considered fit for agriculture. The interest and activity of the government is seen from the fact that in 1913, 2116 wells were dug; 22 water reservoirs were built, 100 miles of land were irrigated; 15 miles of swamps were reclaimed, and 5085 versts of roads were completed.

The principal stream of emigration was directed to the government of Tomsk and the district of Akmolinsk, they being nearest Russia. Later it was directed to the provinces of Yeniseisk, Tobolsk and the district of Amur and Pre-Amursk. During more recent years, the inclination of the settlers has seemed to be to settle in the "Steppe" district and in the district of the Russian Far East. Sakhalin and Kamchatka, notwithstanding their unlimited natural wealth and resources, have until now, been very sparsely populated. If the population of Siberia were to be divided according to towns and villages, the percentage of town population would be very small—about 10 per cent, that is 1 1/2 times less than the percentage of the population of the towns in European Russia. One can readily see, therefore, that Siberia is a country of villages, a peasant country, and it is interesting to note that Bolshevism, except in the town centers of Vladivostok, Irkutsk, Blagoveshchensk, Tomsk, Chita and other cities where the Bolsheviks have their armies massed, has not penetrated the greater part of Siberia with its rural inclinations. The recent rapid advance on the Siberian Railway of the army of Tzcho-Slovaks, poorly equipped as they were, proves that the peasant population of Siberia is without doubt on the side of the Tzcho-Slovaks, aiding and assisting them in every way for were it not for the assistance rendered by the peasants of Siberia, it is evident that the Tzcho-Slovaks would probably have been overcome if not by the bayonets of the Bolsheviks, then by hunger. The truth of the statements made previously can be proven, by the fact, that, as is known, the strength of Bolshevism increased in Siberia when it moved from west to the east; that is, when it reached those sections where the town population is in the majority.

In Western Siberia, where Omsk, the center of the present Siberian Government, is located, the percentage of town population does not exceed 7 per cent, but farther to the east it gradually increases until in the Far East, the center of which is Vladivostok, it reaches 30 per cent, which means that about one-third of the population lives in towns. This can be explained not because of reasons of physical geography, but because of historical reasons. Western Siberia, with the town centers of Tomsk, Omsk, Novonikolaevsk, Krasnoyarsk, etc., and the Far East, are until now only in the first stages of colonization, and are principally covered with a network of towns that were built previously by the Russian Government, with the intention of establishing there military administrative centers, and also to make a canvass of the future peasant colonization. The Siberia of old was a country of peasants, and as such she remains up to the present time. The hardships resulting from economical conditions and deprivation because of the existence of serfdom are unknown to the emigrants of Siberia as well as to those of America, therefore there is in both of them the feeling of equality and unrestricted rights and freedom. Because of the great natural resources of the country there is firm ground for the establishment of a stable democratic Siberia, as part of the great Russian Republic.

Before ending this review about the population of Siberia, it would be well to add a few words about the different tribes inhabiting Siberia. The tribes living in Siberia are composed of decidedly different elements, with regard to morals, customs, religion, etc. Taken altogether, they number less than 1,500,000 persons. The Russian natural scientists of ethnography and anthropology have observed that with the lapse of time their numbers are decreasing. This phenomenon is

true in all countries, not only abroad but also in America. The wild tribes, are gradually forced to cede their best portions of land to the newcomers and retreat to places where the working conditions are harder. This applies also to Siberia, where the former inhabitants are driven to the Tiga and Tundra, where their numbers are constantly diminishing because they are unable to endure the rigor of their new surroundings. The great masses of the wild and semi-wild former inhabitants are swallowed up by the newcomers—colonists by intermarriage.

On the Western Siberian lowlands live the Tatars, about 150,000 in number, partly farmers and partly semi-nomads, and the Finnish tribes of Vagouli and Osteki, numbering about 7240. Their principal occupation is raising deer, catching fish and hunting. The Samoyeds number 12,370; they raise deer. The Tatars inhabit the Steppes while the Vagouli and Osteki live in the forests and the Altai Mountains are inhabited by different nomad tribes of Turkish origin, all of them being cattle raisers; they are known as the Altaitzi, Sagaitzi, Kachintzi, etc. In the eastern mountainous part of Siberia are living the most numerous of the original tribes—the Buriats—177,688 persons of the Mongolian race. They are situated in localities near Baika Lake. The Yakuts, numbering 226,000 persons, are scattered in the basin of the River Lena. On the territory between the River Yenisei, Okhotsk Sea and the River Amur are scattered the remnants of the Tungus tribe. In the extreme northeastern part of Siberia are living several former inhabitants, now nearly extinct, namely, the Yakagiri, Koryaki, Chukchi and Kamchadali. In the valley of the River Amur are living Manchurians, Chinese, Koreans, Japanese, Gilac, Golde and Arogean. Of the original tribes the Tatars belong to the Muhammadans, the Buriats are Buddhists, and the others, living near the Russian colonists, belong to the orthodox religion. In the farthest localities they have kept their original religious cult, i. e. Shamanstvo.

According to the opinion of a professor of the University of Moscow, a well-known explorer of Siberia, P. G. Golovacheff, from an economical point of view they have not progressed as the still hunting animals, catching fish and raising deer, etc. None of them attempt to increase the value or derive benefit from the natural resources surrounding them, nor do they take any steps to keep them untouched and prevent them from deteriorating. The tribes of the Government of Irkutsk, and Zabaikal, the Buriats—are cattle raisers and partly cultivate the soil. The same may be said of the Yakuts, living principally in the provinces of Yakutsk. The Kirgises of the Akmolinsk and Semipalatinsk districts are principally cattle raisers and they play a very important part in the economical life of the district because they send a considerable amount of raw material to the market, which they obtain in a very primitive manner. The rest of the tribes do not play a significant part in the economic life of the country.

SWISS MARKETS AND MAXIMUM PRICES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—During the last two years a great change has come over the markets in Switzerland. With the steady advance in the prices of agricultural and garden produce of all kinds the supplies seem to have dwindled down almost to vanishing point, or else the peasants, dissatisfied with the maximum prices fixed by the local authorities, dispose of their fruit and vegetables at home or even feed them to the pigs.

The Berne correspondent of the Neue Zürcher Zeitung writes that in the last three years there has been a remarkable falling off in the market there, especially the so-called "great" market held once a week, which has almost disappeared. Only three or four peasants come in with their produce and they do so chiefly with a view to keeping their customers for the time after the war. Formerly the "great" market filled the whole Bundesgasse, and in the season overflowed into the adjoining side streets, and the whole neighborhood was thronged with buyers and sellers.

This change, the correspondent remarks, is due to the buying-up of country produce directly from the peasants. The vegetables or fruit are taken by the purchasers right from the ground, so that the peasant is saved a great deal of labor and loss of time. From the districts of Wistenlach and Seeland which formerly supplied the bulk of the garden supplies for the Berne market, not a single basket of fruit or vegetables is received. The vegetables brought directly from the land are collected in wagons, and taken to the railway stations whence they are shipped mostly to the Italian part of Switzerland. The Berne authorities are much concerned at the change in the market conditions but are quite nonplussed to know how to remedy it.

In Zürich the change in the bi-weekly markets held in the Bahnhofstrasse, the main thoroughfare of the city, every Tuesday and Friday is not so marked. Zürich has a large and wealthy population which makes it worth while for the peasants to bring in their wares. All the same, a good deal of stuff is carried back to the country again as the townspeople are very unwilling to pay the constantly increasing prices which the country people demand.

Even in the smaller towns in Switzerland complaints are made that the peasants refuse to bring in their butter and eggs, or fruit and vegetables. As for butter, indeed, one hardly ever sees any, whilst eggs are selling now at from 55 to 60 centimes apiece.

GERMANY'S PLOT TO ARM PEOPLE OF INDIA

Scheme Was to Include the Sacking of Calcutta, the Stirring Up of Revolt and the Shaking of British Rule

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—Last year the government of India was sufficiently impressed by the outcry against the special measures adopted with reference to the participants in the anarchical movement in India to invoke the aid of a special committee, whose business should be to inquire into the movement generally, and advise the government as to the best methods of stopping it. In order to make the committee as strong as possible, a judge of the King's bench division in London, Mr. Justice Rowlatt, was appointed to preside over it, and the other members included several senior civil servants and a representative Indian judge. This committee, as already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, has now issued its report, from which it appears that it takes a very serious view of the conspiracies which have been set on foot in India by the anarchist faction, latterly with the active assistance of Germany.

Rumors of unrest in India were heard as far back as 1915. Not the least important of these were those emanating from German sources to the effect that grave disturbances had broken out; that the Nizam of Hyderabad had been deposed, that the State was in rebellion, and that revolts had broken out in other parts of the Indian Empire. The rumors, however, were without foundation, as this newspaper pointed out at the time. But investigation has shown that Germany had attempted to carry out deep-laid schemes to undermine the authority of the Indian Government. Two notable trials of Sikhs took place at Lahore on comprehensive charges of conspiring to overthrow the government, and incidentally of committing crime with that object in view. The evidence revealed a far-reaching plot, having its ramifications in the United States, the Straits Settlements and China, and showed that vigorous attempts had been made to corrupt the Indian Army. Of the accused in the first trial eight received the capital sentence, while in the second case the number was six. The judgment of the special tribunal devoted considerable attention to the German influences at work in this connection. In the case of an informer, Jodh Singh, the man was declared to have gone to Vancouver in 1907, thence to England and finally to Berlin, where he obtained employment for three years. In 1911 he was in Brazil serving a German firm, and in 1915 returned to Berlin for revolutionary work, receiving his expenses for the trip from the German consul. There he met numerous revolutionaries of the Indian Revolutionary Society of Berlin, which aimed at establishing a republic in India, and held constant meetings, attended by Turks, Egyptians, German officials, German professors and former missionaries who had in their time received the hospitality of the British Government. The revolutionaries were in constant communication with the German Foreign Office.

The Rowlatt report on Indian sedition covered the whole ground of the revolutionary conspiracy in India, the association of Bengal revolutionaries with German plots and the plans for risings rendered abortive by timely measures and the loyalty of the great mass of the people. The Defense of India Act enabled the authorities to take effective action, thereby breaking the morale of the conspirators in Bengal, and causing conspirators to flee or give information. Without this act, undoubtedly grave difficulties would have arisen.

"The historical chapters of the report," says the Statesman, "are as interesting as any romance of Robert Louis Stevenson, and the marvel is that the results of so much patient and desperate intrigue, such skillful propaganda and so much misguided enthusiasm were not far more serious than they proved to be. . . . A chapter is devoted to the share taken by the German Government in encouraging and aiding the Indian revolutionaries, and those who recall the rumors prevalent at one time of efforts to land arms in Bengal will see that the elaborate precautions taken by the Bengal Government were abundantly justified. If the Germans failed, it was not through lack of will but from want of intelligence. Our examination of the German arms scheme," says the committee, "suggests that the revolutionaries concerned were far too sanguine, and that the Germans with whom they got in touch were very ignorant of the movement of which they attempted to take advantage."

One of the beliefs of the revolutionaries, apparently, was that if they could land 20,000 rifles and 8,000,000 rounds of ammunition they could sack Calcutta, and stir up a revolt throughout India which would cause British rule to totter. Considering that the garrison of Calcutta consists of at least 5000 trained men, including cavalry, artillery, armored cars and machine-gun units, and that, apart from want of artillery, the revolutionaries would only be able to arm 20,000 men totally unaccustomed to handling rifles or to military operations, the scheme seems a sufficiently reckless one. However, the arms were never landed in Bengal.

In spite of these extravagances, however, the Rowlatt committee considers that the anarchist menace to the peace and security of India is a formidable one, and it recommends to all intents and purposes, that the present special measures which have been freely adopted with regard to the professors of this cult, should be continued indefinitely until such time as the existing menace is done away with.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 432)
Humiliating America
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Within the last weeks there have been evidences of attack or attempted bombardment of the Fourteen Terms or Proposals of Peace. The opening salvo has been at the best disquieting. The first point of attack was the proposal that "national armament will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety." One would think the maintenance of great fleets and vast armies would be seen to be impossible for the exhausted nations of Europe and even a great burden on the United States, after this war is over. Moreover, one might naturally suppose that, if the policy of unrestrained military preparation is to be the order of the day, it will prove impossible as heretofore to maintain any position; there will ensue, after the war as before, a race of heated competition—now more heated than before; for we shall have to be prepared, as will every nation, not only with ships and men, but with tanks and super-tanks, and gas, and airplanes and super-airplanes, and submarines and super-submarines, and more and more everything else. There must either be a new understanding about partial disarmament, and, if need be, international compulsion to that end, or a renewed race in an impoverished world.

But this is not all. There is apparently a tendency to attack the whole series of 14 terms proposed by President Wilson, unless they or some of them are found to be damaging to Germany. No one in his right mind has any feeling of commiseration for Germany; at least no one can, if he should, feel that consideration for Germany is highly pernicious. We can and must, however, have consideration for America and shield her honor. It would be dismal, indeed, if in the hour of triumph we should prove recreant to the high spirit of right and justice which we have heralded to the world, and should allow ourselves to be absorbed by the one intention of revenge on Germany. We entered this war for a stable peace, free from the menace of militaristic, stealthily plotting governments. We entered to stabilize the world and prepare the foundations of a developing civilization by establishing justice. We had found and believed that wrong and injustice could not be the foundations of lasting good will and a decent civilization. If America should lose sight of these principles it would be a tragedy.

America holds in the minds of men today a unique place. That place has not been acquired primarily by the display of physical strength. The world has, it is true, been taught a useful lesson, for people have discovered the tremendous wealth and physical powers of the United States, and they have seen what it means to call a hundred million freely thinking people to arms against an outworn system of autocratic government. But these things have not been of chiefest moment in giving us the place we hold today. That place in the admiration and faith of hundreds of millions of plain people is due to the belief that we as a nation, and our government as a government, have ideals of human right. Those ideals, which have been eloquently expressed for us, have been eagerly seized upon by men everywhere who are sick of injustice and greed and brute force. An attack on the Fourteen Terms of Peace is an attack on American honor.

There are only two alternatives for the future: a world of unrestrained national rivalry and competition, and distrust, almost surely bringing in another war for the boys of the boys that are fighting this one; or, on the other hand, a world of cooperation. The word "internationalism" must indeed be used with caution; for extremists, some of them with sinister purposes, have used it to attack decent and self-respecting nationalism. But the reactionaries among us who sneer at internationalism and heap insult upon the idea are making their assault upon a cooperative world. If there are any persons who dream that nationalism will disappear in our time, he is a child of dreams; but to insist that nations must learn the lesson of cooperation and friendliness is not throwing the nations into the waste basket, any more than to say that families must be neighborly means that family life must be abolished. But reactionary leaders are now assaulting with mighty words the whole idea of a league of peace, or any cooperative scheme for the preservation of world order. This league must doubtless be a matter of gradual growth, and may, conceivably, be something less than a league, at least at first; but the tasks of world reconstruction are too pressing and the needs are too great for us to allow ourselves the luxury of an attack upon a progressive idea, which involves the honor and the responsibility and the insistent duty of our nation, which has wealth and power and an honor that must not be smothered by unfair phrases born of a reactionary spirit. Already these persons who are so much out of patience with the idealistic and forward-looking policy of America, and who think they stand for nationalism have done immense harm to American prestige and to American leadership, for the people of Europe had believed that a hundred million Americans had given them this adherence to policy of even-handed justice and for a world of cooperation.

(Signed) A. C. McLaughlin.
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 28, 1918.

LANGUAGE AND LIBERTY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Language is the principal thought exponent of humanity. In it are crystallized all of our ideals. The language of a people or of a nation, therefore, mirrors forth their desires as well as their achievements. The higher the ideals are, the more will the spoken or written word reflect these ideals. Also, as ideals improve and enlarge so that they include a greater understanding of good, the words that represent them will gain a broader or more comprehensive meaning.

One has but to think of the word liberty to see how true this statement is. The term liberty has gained in significance with every generation. Its Latin root, to be sure, signifies freedom, but in the English as well as in some other languages liberty has come to be looked upon as a much greater word than freedom. To estimate the growth of this word one has but to think of the freedom and rights brought to the Roman citizen—freedom and rights based entirely upon the autocracy of arms—and compare them with our own sense of liberty today. Indeed, as we see it today, liberty is as much more supreme in idealism and pure democracy over the sense of freedom as found under the Roman Caesars than Christianity is greater than paganism. Hence as the word is used today liberty stands for an ideal toward which all awakened people are striving. It is the one great word of democracy, while freedom refers, of course, to the different rights and privileges which liberty includes and which it guarantees to all mankind.

The struggle is witnessing its most gigantic world. Just what has brought this struggle to the foreground has caused much speculation. Superficially considered there seem to be so many reasons why there should be war that one is led to wonder if peace can ever be declared, but none of the reasons that lie at the surface are touching the real issue. Take, for instance, the claim that trade or commercialism has caused the war. Nothing could be less true, for a moment's reflection will show us that no group of men, actually engaged in trade, demanded war nor were they even consulted as to the wisdom of risking such an undertaking. Empires are not usually in the habit of asking their merchants for permission to begin or carry on war. Neither was the war caused by military preparedness, for military preparations are usually the result of fear even though the lust of empire may seem to be expressed by them. The principal cause for war is far deeper than any of these. It is found in the mental training people receive generation after generation. From time immemorial, there has always been an effort to train thought in one of two directions: either in the way of autocracy or in the path of democracy. Gradually the issue became more clearly defined and in proportion as liberty became better understood and the issue became more distinct it was necessary to take sides. There is no such thing in all the universe as neutrality. A perfect state of neutrality would simply point to an absolute ignorance of the issues involved. So neutrality is often only a cloak for autocracy, the domination of ignorance.

Thus war was inevitable, so long as people remained who refused to entertain a desire for democracy or the high ideals of true liberty, for liberty, like Principle, is always declaring for itself its right to reign supreme. As opposed to liberty the word kultur has been very much in evidence. It may well be taken as the nearest antonym to liberty. Kultur is simply the demand that civilization shall proceed upon the basis of autocracy only, liberty, with its high ideals of true freedom, be placed in the shambles and a species of freedom be

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granted to the privileged few. Intelligence is to be displaced by the intellectualism of automaton, so that intellectualism shall become the servant of autocracy. Now mankind is idolatrous. He knows no better until instructed by Principle and made willing through suffering to follow Principle. The autocracy of intellectualism is a form of idolatry and is one of the most difficult to eradicate. The Galilean Prophet described it perfectly in his parable of the Pharisee who went up to the temple ostensibly to pray, but in reality only to express his autocratic egotism. The intellectualism of kultur, however, is not limited to the German people; it finds its adherents in every nation.

Now if there is one thing kultur needs, it is language, and as language expresses the ideals and desires of the adherents of kultur, we may be sure to find in the German tongue such idiosyncrasies as will give us the reason for some of the undesirable qualities of kultur. One of the things one may expect to find is that there will be terms enough to convey the meaning of autocracy, while words that speak of the ideals of liberty and democracy will be found lacking. The German language, for instance, has no word that corresponds to our word liberty. The term Freiheit means a personal freedom, nothing more. There is nothing in the language that speaks of the high ideals, the elevating aspirations that the word liberty has given to its adherents. For this very reason freedom as understood in the German language is almost purely material in its meaning, and on the other hand, liberty, as understood by democracy, is not apprehended at all. So the adherent of kultur may at best fight for a fatherland, but for liberty he has never lifted a finger nor aimed a gun. The autocracy with which he has identified himself may give him special rights and privileges that simulate freedom, but only democracy can give and sustain liberty. The eternal vigilance that pays for liberty is not found under the banner of kultur.

Furthermore, it is also easy to see that a language that has no word which adequately represents the high ideals of liberty, will have no literature of its own on the subject. The subject that is so great and big in the heart of democracy is, as everybody knows, prominent in its literature, but it is not found in the literature of kultur. Is it any wonder, therefore, that the people who are defending kultur have no understanding of liberty? And if they continue with the German language as it now is, is it very likely that they will ever find a true sense of liberty? Even if an adherent of kultur could write a book on freedom, would he or could he describe democracy, or give us an adequate idea of liberty, if there is no such word in the German language?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The revised butter distribution scheme, which went into operation on Oct. 14, involved certain restrictions on the purchases of British made butter by retailers, caterers and institutions. Purchases are now only permissible provided the buyer has obtained a permit Form N. Fats 5, from his local food control committee, and the quantity specified on the permit may only be exceeded in the case of retailers who are entitled to purchase an additional 5 per cent to cover wastage involved in the subsequent cutting up of the butter for their registered customers.

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ITALY'S NEED FOR POPULAR EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy—Signor Turati, the official Socialist leader, whose various differences with the bulk of his party and its executive have been the subject of so much discussion, has given the outlines of a scheme for extending popular education to a representative of the Secolo. Although he has retained his position as a member of the Committee for Reconstruction after the war, contrary to the views of his party, he does not intend to take part in the work of the sub-committee on popular culture. Signor Turati is a strong supporter of the need for spreading popular education among the people and he is president of the Italian Federation of Popular Libraries and vice-president of the Italian Union for Popular Culture. His views as to the amount of illiteracy at present existing in Italy were, it appeared, rather pessimistic, although he was, he said, convinced that with more education the people would reach a higher level than that attained in other countries. He described a scheme he had drawn up in collaboration with Ettore Fabietti which as the basis for a possible bill he hoped some day to lay before the Minister.

The popular library which was now made obligatory by a decree in every community might, he thought, become the nucleus for a system of popular education for the older members of the community. Signor Turati remarked in connection with the decree concerning the libraries that the government was rather apt to make laws on paper and to overlook the means for carrying them out. For instance lack of schools had, he said, prevented the law of compulsory education of 40 years ago from being carried into effect.

Signor Turati would like to see a large increase in the existing grant devoted to popular and school libraries, and a place set apart for the library in each new school. In such places popular classes should be held. For teachers' records might be had, he thought, in small rural communities to such educated persons as there might be in the vicinity, while help might be given by teachers from neighboring towns. He would like, he said, to see attendance at such classes made obligatory up to the age of 18. He also considered that a powerful means of combating illiteracy might be found in military schools. Signor Turati said that he looked forward to the existence of some sort of military system after the war, if only as a kind of international police; and the barracks might, he considered, become in peace time the best of schools.

Keeps Your Stove Shining Bright

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WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

L'Echo de Paris Foresees Complete Military Victory in Present Battle in France—Germany Faces "a Veritable Sedan"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—L'Echo de Paris says the present formidable decisive battle can only end in a complete victory, making it impossible for Germany to continue the war. The battle is developing into a grandiose maneuver, leaving the enemy no choice but to accept a veritable Sedan or to make a hasty retreat across the Meuse, which may become a rout or even a débâcle.

Trap Laid in Church

ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE (Monday) (Havas)—American troops who occupied St. Martin-Rivière during the advance south of Le Cateau recently discovered in the belfry of the village church a formidable charge of explosives. By means of wires the charge was connected with the tabernacle on the high altar in such a way that if the tabernacle were moved an explosion which would have brought the church down upon the heads of the worshippers would have taken place. The officer commanding the American detachment made official mention of the matter in his report to his superiors.

General Pétain Thanks Red Cross

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—General Pétain, Commander-in-Chief of the French armies, has written to Harvey L. Gibson, American Red Cross commissioner for France, thanking on behalf of himself and the armies under his command the American Red Cross for a donation of 10,000,000 francs to be devoted to the assistance of needy families of French officers and men.

Trent Occupied by Italians

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—Trent, the chief city of the Trentino, was entered at 3:15 o'clock on Sunday afternoon by Italian cavalry, Alpine and artillery, according to a semi-official note issued today. More than 20,000 Austrians, including the commander of the fiftieth Schuetzen division, were captured. The Italian flag was hoisted over the castle of Buon Consiglio amid enthusiastic outbursts by the population.

Germans Strengthen Defenses

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN (Monday) (By The Associated Press)—German forces are strengthening the Meuse line north of the American front. There are indications that this work was resumed during the last few days and that soldiers are laboring on it day and night. Reports agree that this strengthening operation extends along the line running from Mézières to Montmédy, Longuyon and Diedenhofen.

In various places in front of this line, where the Germans have expected to make a last stand in France, tank traps are already completed. These traps are 100 yards long, 10 yards wide and 10 yards deep. They are covered with boards hidden by earth and sod.

Dutch Ships for Refugees

PARIS, France (Monday)—The Dutch Government has placed at the disposal of the French Government four ships of the Batavier Company for the repatriation of refugees from the Nord Department who have arrived in Holland.

Italian Troops Landed

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—Italian naval vessels have landed troops on the Dalmatian Islands of Lissa and Lagosta where the Italian flag has been hoisted. A dispatch from Trieste today states. The Italian battleships Filiberto and St. Eon and destroyers also have landed troops at Flume.

Admiral Milio has been named Governor of the islands, while Admiral Cagni has been appointed Governor of the city of Flume.

A radiogram from Trieste says that General Pettiti, the commander of the Italian forces which landed there, has assumed the military governorship of the city. Italian sailors have occupied a number of islands in the Dalmatian archipelago.

The Austrian armistice delegates, who came to Padua last week, according to General von Weber. The Italian delegates at the conference were headed by General Badoglio.

Allies Besiege Ghent

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Allied troops today began the siege of the city of Ghent, already surrounded virtually on three sides. The assault on the city was witnessed by Queen Elizabeth of Belgium and hundreds of her non-combatant subjects.

Prompt Red Cross Food Relief

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Within 48 hours after the Austrians evacuated Vittorio, Conegliano and Oderzo, relief was distributed to the civilian population by the American Red Cross. A dispatch on Tuesday from Rome to Red Cross headquarters said that prompt measures taken by relief units prevented great suffering.

Austro-Italian Discussions

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The discussions concerning the Austro-Hungarian armistice took place at Padua, a cable message from Rome to the Italian Embassy on Tuesday declared. The dispatch continued: "The Austrian delegation, composed

of eight officers, were lodged at Villa Giusti. The Italian command was represented by General Badoglio. The discussions lasted four days. The compliance with the terms of the armistice is being carried on. The Italian troops are on their way to occupy the territories, which must be the guarantee for the fulfillment of other clauses of the armistice. The Italian navy has occupied the islands of the Dalmatian Archipelago. Other Italian naval and military contingents occupied Flume yesterday."

Petrograd in Extreme Need

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Norman Armour, of Chicago, who was Secretary attached to the American Embassy at Petrograd, and who accompanied the embassy to Moscow and then to Volodga, reached here on Tuesday on his way to Washington with reports for the Department of State. He came by way of Finland.

"Petrograd," he said, "was a deserted and starving city when I left. You notice a horse standing in a street hitched to a public cab. In another minute the horse has dropped of starvation. You pass that way again in an hour and the people have carried it away for food. The Bolsheviks are more autocratic than the Tsar and his officers ever dared be, and conditions in Russia this winter will be beyond description."

Mr. Armour said that the departure of the embassy from Volodga was a forced one, although he and Consul-General Poole remained on account of a number of Americans still in the city. The Bolsheviks kept machine guns trained on the embassy headquarters. "On the night of Aug. 31," he added, "gendarmes came to the embassy and started moving our belongings into the street. About the same time Captain Cromie, the British Naval Attaché, was shot by the Bolsheviks, and none of us knew who would be next."

With Mr. Armour came Dr. William C. Huntington, Commercial Attaché of the American Embassy in Russia, and Felix Willoughby Smith, American Consul at Tiflis.

Negro Troops Are Praised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt and Irvin S. Cobb, speaking as a benefit for the Circle for Negro War Relief, both praised heartily the work of Negroes in the army and navy during the present war. Colonel Roosevelt declared his belief that as a result of this war the Negro would receive justice and a square deal. Mr. Cobb reported that the Negro troops overseas had conducted themselves with conspicuous gallantry and had proved their value without question.

Large Captures by Italians

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Austrian prisoners captured by the Italians before the armistice took effect on Monday are estimated now at 500,000 and the booty taken includes 250,000 horses.

An official despatch from Rome on Tuesday telling results of the final Austrian defeat says in the army of the Trentino alone over 150,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the Italians.

Americans Again Cross Meuse

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE SEDAN FRONT (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Bitter fighting is taking place today along the Meuse River. American patrols again have succeeded in crossing the river. Battles on a pontoon bridge constructed under fire. At other points along the front the Americans were reconnoitering other crossings. The Germans have blown up the bridge across the Meuse between Laneville, on the west bank, and the important town of Stenay, on the east bank.

The town of Pouilly, in the bend of the Meuse northwest of Stenay, was captured by the Americans operating west of the Meuse. The west bank of the river is now held in its entirety as far north as Pouilly.

The troops which crossed to the east bank of the Meuse found their advance opposed by bitter machine-gun and artillery fire. This was overcome and the Americans are making steady progress.

The village of Beaumont, directly west of Pouilly, has been taken by the forces which advanced from the heights which they held below the town. The important town of Stenay, across the Meuse to the southeast, is now half surrounded.

The Americans early today began clearing out Jaulnay Wood, in the bend of the Meuse southeast of Pouilly, and this afternoon the wood was in their possession.

German troops who had remained west of the Meuse began to flee across the river early today along the line north and south of Stenay. After destroying the bridge from Stenay to Laneville, the enemy opened the locks of the canal and flooded the river to a width of about two-thirds of a mile.

Canada Fights for Own Liberty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Monday)—The High Commissioner for Canada, Sir George Perley, speaking at a meeting of the Patriotic League today criticized the popular expression, "Canada came to the assistance of the Mother country." Canada, he said, offered soldiers to Great Britain before war was actually declared. Moreover, Canada was fighting as a part of the British Empire and defending her own life and liberty as well as that of the Mother country.

Italians Occupy Strong Positions

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Italian Embassy has made public the following cable message from Rome: "The suspension of hostilities against Austria has temporarily halted the advance of our troops. But the enemy had been able to save but little of its

armies of the Trentino before 3 p. m. yesterday when the armistice became effective. Our troops, having before that time overcome all sorts of difficulties and won every enemy resistance, had advanced with extraordinary impetus and had occupied strong positions in the valley of the Adige completely closing to the enemy all ways of retreat. Our seventh army having rapidly occupied the regions west of the Adige was in possession of the Melfida pass and had pushed its vanguards in the direction of Bolzano. The first army with her brilliant maneuver of Nov. 3, which had given it the possession of Trent, completely dominated the confluence of the Adige and the Noce rivers. Before 3 p. m. yesterday the command of the first army was already in Trent. On the remaining sections of the mountain front the enemy had been already pushed back far into the mountains and in the plains our cavalry had completely surrounded the enemy armies still marching toward the Isarco and had forced them to surrender."

Serbian War Prisoners

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Thirty-six thousand Serbian war prisoners are reported as offering their services to the Tzecho-Slovak National Council.

Italian Army Available

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—It is officially stated that the war in Italy is finished, but the Italian army is ready to contribute all its strength and resources to a general and definite victory.

Tzecho-Slovak Declaration

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—A Tzecho-Slovak declaration to Le Journal says that, if circumstances require, railways and matériel will be placed at the disposal of the Allies and an army of 500,000 men will be raised to march from Bohemia to Saxony. Their liberation by the Allies, it says, deserves more than grateful expressions.

NAVAL ASSOCIATE FOR MARSHAL FOCH

(Continued from page one)

M. Clemenceau announced in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon. He declared that the terms were forwarded to President Wilson last night. After he has approved them, he will send them to "the imperial and democratic government of Germany."

The Premier declared that peace might not be so near as some might think. He said, however, that he could assure the House that "the fate of the peoples was henceforth fixed."

"A Great Historic Feat"

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—"It was a life-and-death struggle for Italy, but thanks to our own courageous troops and the troops of our allies, we have achieved a great historic feat," Signor Orlando said today when he returned to Rome from the supreme council of the Allies at Versailles.

"I am glad that an armistice has been signed between Austria and Italy," he said. "Italy wanted to conquer in her struggle for life and we neglected nothing to give us victory. However great the resistance of our enemies, we never doubted the final outcome."

Acceptance Believed Probable

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—In sending the news that the Allies have agreed on the armistice conditions for Germany, The Times' Paris correspondent says that the allied successes on the French front leave little doubt of Germany's acceptance.

Rome Celebrates Victory

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—Business has been virtually suspended here while the city continues to celebrate the victory over Austria. Demonstrations in various parts of Rome are following one another without interval. All the stores are closed and the tramways have been forced to suspend service because of the dense crowds that are thronging the streets. Airplanes and dirigible balloons are flying over the city and dropping flowers.

SENTENCE ALLEGED SEDITIONIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

CHICAGO, Ill.—August Weissensel was sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary by Judge K. M. Landis here on Friday. He was charged with sedition. He came to this country 40 years ago to escape military service in Germany. When war broke out he preached pro-Germanism.

SERBIAN PRISONERS' CONDITION IS TOLD

(Continued from page one)

officers and men, add their testimony to that of the prisoners of other nationalities to the effect that the Serbian prisoners suffered a martyrdom that only a barbarous government could invent.

"In addition to the prisoners of war there were also civilian prisoners, high functionaries, priests, men of all classes of society, declared 'political suspects' by the Bulgarians, as well as a large number of women and children. The total number of persons deported during the three years of the Bulgarian régime in Serbia exceeds 200,000. They, too, drag themselves with difficulty along the roads, sustained only by the desire to see their families once more. But, once they get home, they succumb, exhausted as they are by hunger and bad treatment and the hard work imposed upon them. They were veritable slaves, sold like so much cattle to rich Bulgarians and exposed to all the outrages of which an Asiatic people is capable."

The testimony which is being collected, not by the Serbs but by the Allies and which will doubtless soon be published, describes the terrible sufferings of the Serbian population and gives horrible and somber details of what they endured.

"And yet, at the very moment when nothing is heard on every hand but expressions of the indignation caused by all these horrors, the Bulgarian Government has the impudence to publish in this official journal a communiqué stating that it had decided to send back to their homes numerous Bulgarians, refugees from Macedonia and the Moravia district where they will find themselves under the protection of the Franco-British military authorities. The Bulgarian journal has the cynicism to add that these refugees fled to Bulgaria on account of the reign of terror instituted by the Serbs and the Greeks. In reality, this population, which the Bulgarian authorities deported and maltreated for three years and which asks nothing better than to return to its homes now liberated from the barbarous Bulgarian régime, all it desires is to live under its own Serbian government. Liberated Serbia is not under the tutelage of her allies as Bulgaria is, of which the treacherous conduct led to the present disastrous defeat."

"Serbia is free and powerful, and her allies have unlimited confidence in her government and her officials, and do not think for a single instant of 'establishing guarantees' for a Bulgarian population which does not exist in liberated Serbia."

"YOVANOVITCH."

"Minister of the Interior." The Serbian legation has also received the following communiqué from the Serbian Press Bureau in Corfu:

"Though a whole month has passed since the armistice was signed, the Bulgarians have not yet liberated the prisoners of war and their civilian prisoners interned in Bulgaria."

"The British troops on march to strip continually found groups of Serbian prisoners working under the surveillance of Bulgarian soldiers, though the latter should have liberated them. Only a small number of prisoners were liberated and were forced to go on foot from the most distant parts of Bulgaria, without aid of any kind, begging their way to the Serbian frontier. Contrary to the formal stipulations of the Hague convention and every consideration of humanity the Bulgarian authorities killed a number of these unfortunate people on the pretext that they tried to escape."

"In Macedonia the Bulgarians committed terrible atrocities. The case of Nicholas Andonovitch, Mayor of Radovitch, is typical of the sinister régimes. He was murdered together with his son and daughter and his brother. They were brutally tortured and every time the family buried the body of Nicholas Andonovitch the Bulgarian Comitadjis dug it up. Finally, they threw the body into a well. All this was done on the order of a certain Colais Georgreff, a Bulgarian advocate, who had been appointed Mayor of Radovitch, and who gave orders that these crimes should be committed before he even arrived in the village to take over his duties."

SIGNING OF GERMAN ARMISTICE DENIED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State for the United States, issued a formal statement on Monday evening denying that the German armistice was signed three days ago, as reported by Senator J. W. Weeks.

"The statement of Senator Weeks

has absolutely no foundation in fact," said Secretary Lansing. "The German armistice has not yet been signed."

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Following the formal denial issued in Washington by Secretary Lansing that the German armistice had been signed three days ago, a belief expressed by Senator John W. Weeks in a political statement given out here on Monday afternoon, the Senator stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he had no absolute information upon which to base his statement.

"I don't know if it is so," said Senator Weeks. "I heard that the armistice had been signed; I received a report that it had been done. To give the source of my information would be to betray the confidence placed in me by an official."

The statement given to the Boston newspapers and which brought Secretary Lansing's reply is as follows: "I wish to emphasize the question of preparedness for peace. It is quite evident that the German Government is about ready to make peace; indeed, I am informed that an armistice was actually signed three days ago and will be given the press tonight or tomorrow morning. If this is true, it must have the approval of Marshal Foch and must mean what Republicans have been contending for; that is, unconditional surrender."

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE APPEALS FOR LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau.

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canada is forging ahead with its Victory Loan campaign toward a goal of \$500,000,000, and in the second week of the campaign has raised a total estimated at nearly \$158,700,000.

At the meeting held here in the Plaza, strong appeals on behalf of the Victory Loan were made by His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, and two young Canadian officers, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Bishop, V. C., D. S. O., M. C., who with 70 German planes destroyed to his credit, occupies the position of premier airman amongst the Allies, and Brig.-Gen. H. C. Macdonald, C. M. G., D. S. O.

His Excellency urged everybody to subscribe for bonds, saying that the money must be forthcoming to complete the victory and to carry on the work of reconstruction which would follow it. They had worked together in times of war and he felt sure they would do the same in times of peace. The two soldiers, who were given a great reception, also made short appeals on behalf of the Victory Loan.

ELECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—It is expected that the general elections in Great Britain will take place on Dec. 7. This information was given out at a meeting of the party whips to arrange plans for the campaign.

ATHENS UNIVERSITY APPEALS TO ALLIES

(Continued from page one)

the government to forbid departures for this city until the operation of revictualing is regulated.

The union of Thracian women residing here has sent a telegram to the president of the English women's party, imploring its support for its sisters in Thrace to save them from the martyrdom and dishonor which they are suffering everywhere by the savagery of Bulgarians. The text of the telegram ran:

"The mothers, sisters, and daughters of victims of Bulgarian brutalities of the districts of Thrace occupied by the Bulgarians address themselves to you begging you, after the reoccupation of Eastern Macedonia, to undertake the struggle for the liberation of the rest of our sisters still under a foreign yoke. Our conscience as women can no longer permit the submission of a Hellenic majority to a Bulgarian minority, even under all guarantees, which will certainly again be trampled under foot. We make our appeal to the liberal and philanthropic sentiment of the English women's party, asking that you convince yourselves of the atrocities committed by the Bulgarians both in Thrace and Eastern Macedonia by sending representatives of the party to the spot. The proofs of the crimes of the Bulgarians, venting their brutality upon our sisters, are so palpable that it will be possible to see that the massacres of Batak are nothing compared to the crimes committed by a nation incapable of governing foreign peoples."

Speaking of the necessity of an international commission to investigate these matters, the Embros says: "At the moment when the problems of the Balkan peninsula must be definitely regulated, it is the work of wisdom and a moral duty that decisions should be made with full knowledge of each people. Europe must not make the mistake of confiding foreign peoples to truly barbarous hands which have no respect for human life. Slaughtering of women not only have no right to reclaim foreign territories, but cannot even exist as a simple, free people. It is the duty of the universal press to hearken to the appeal of the directors of the journals of Greece to send representatives to Macedonia in order that European public opinion may be completely enlightened upon the Bulgarian atrocities."

The Manchester Guardian publishes a long dispatch from Salonika describing the Bulgarian crimes committed in Eastern Macedonia. The telegram lays emphasis upon the disappearance of 20,000 Greek inhabitants of Seres, the desolate aspect of the city and the deplorable state of the remaining population. At Demirhisar, of 12,000 Greek inhabitants before occupation he found only 2000 left. Three-fourths of the houses in Demirhisar

were destroyed. The bishop Parthenius was deported. The correspondent confirms all denunciations coming from Salonika and Athens and gives a characteristic example of the destruction perpetrated by saying that the Bulgarians, having obtained a delay of five hours to evacuate Drama, profited by it to dispatch rich booty to Bulgaria, including furniture of houses, and pianos.

Members of the committee appointed to collect subscriptions for Macedonia, met yesterday, at the royal palace, and had their first session under the presidency of the King. In response to the speech of the Minister of the Interior, the King answered: "In accepting the presidency of the committee, I desire to declare how much my heart sympathizes with the great misfortunes of the Greek people of Macedonia. My indignation for the evils suffered is moderated by the joy that I feel at the triumph of the Greek armies, a triumph which I hope puts an end to the cruel incursions of such barbarous enemies, and by the conviction that our prompt and useful action as well as the patriotic support of the Greek people will bring prompt relief to our sorely tried brothers."

LACK OF POTASH WITH ENTENTE DISCUSSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Monday)—At a luncheon given by the Society of Chemical Industry to M. Paul Kestner, president of the Société de Chimie Industrielle, Professor Louis said that the Allies commanded all the raw materials they needed except potash. The potash fields of Alsace and the iron mines of Lorraine made it necessary that the restitution of the two provinces should be put in the first line of the peace requirements.

M. Kestner said, after the war the Allies would have no guarantee that the goods Germany attempted to sell had not been manufactured from stolen material and that the capital of German firms was not composed of stolen money. "We must prefer our own goods even if they are a little dearer."

DAYLIGHT SERVICES IN ENGLISH CHURCHES

LONDON, England (Oct. 28)—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)

A suggestion made by Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, that all church services be held in daylight on account of the serious coal shortage is to be adopted, it is announced, in many London churches. An exception will be made, however, in the case of Westminster Abbey.

Evening services at St. Paul's Cathedral were discontinued last year as a precaution against air raids on account of the difficulty of subduing the cathedral's lights.



Sending Holiday Money Overseas

THIS Company offers its facilities, without charge, to those who desire to send Holiday money to soldiers and others in service overseas. The money can be deposited with us and will be transmitted to our London, Paris, or Tours Offices, for delivery abroad.

There is no charge whatever for remittances sent by mail. For remittances sent by cable, a charge is made to cover the cost of cabling. Remittances should be made, if possible, before November 15.

Our Overseas Service Division gives its entire attention to the banking requirements of Americans "over there," and will welcome your inquiries.

Our booklet, "War-Time Service Over There," which describes in detail the various banking arrangements available to those going overseas, will be sent on request.

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Capital and Surplus \$50,000,000

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MCKENNEY & WATERBURY CO.

SPECIALS THIS WEEK

Mahogany electric floor lamp with beautiful silk Shade \$18

Boudoir lamps in metal and mahogany \$5 to \$25

181 FRANKLIN STREET, Corner Congress Street, BOSTON

GERMANS TRY IN VAIN TO GET FREE FROM ALLIES' GRIP

(Continued from page one)

The hands of the enemy temporarily, was recaptured by us. We brought the attack launched on both sides of Le Quesnoy to a standstill. South of Wargnies-le-Petit and near Solimetz, Le Quesnoy, which was threatened with encirclement on both sides, was evacuated in accordance with orders.

The enemy assault against the Mormal Forest was brought to a standstill on the western fringe of the forest. South of the forest the enemy was repulsed in the forenoon immediately behind our foremost lines on the heights west of the Sambre-Oise Canal. In the afternoon the enemy continued his attacks. The centers of fighting lay north and south of the forest. North of the forest we stemmed it on the Sambre-Oise Canal. The canal sector east of Ors and Catillon was held.

South of Catillon the enemy advanced across the canal to a depth of from one to two kilometers. He was brought to a standstill on the La Groisse-Oisy road. All enemy attacks before the canal on the front between Fresnoy and northeast of Etreaux broke down. Between Etreaux and the Oise he reached the east bank at isolated points but did not succeed in penetrating beyond our foremost position. He was repulsed at some points by counter-attacks.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LE HAVRE, France (Tuesday)—The Belgian War Office in a statement tonight says:

"Apart from our occupation of the Ghent-Terneuzen canal as far as Deheide height, the situation is unchanged. Enemy artillery and machine guns

east of Valenciennes we captured the village of Eth."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The French War Office tonight issued the following communiqué:

"Between the Sambre and the Argonne, the enemy is retreating in some places as far as 10 kilometers.

"Our first army has completely defeated six German divisions, taking 4000 prisoners and 60 guns.

"We have captured Guise and reached the approaches of Barzy, liberating several villages.

"To the northwest of Château-Porcien, the Germans are still retreating.

"We have captured Herpy, Condé and Château-Porcien and crossed the Aisne at Nanteuil.

"Our forces have crossed the Urdennes Canal and have crossed the Aisne in the direction of Le Chesne.

"Aviation—Yesterday our aviators dropped 33 tons of bombs and fired 16,000 rounds on enemy positions.

"At night we dropped 10½ tons of bombs on various enemy stations, many direct hits being scored."

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The official statement issued today reads:

"The repeated success of the French troops has compelled the enemy to carry out new withdrawals at several points along the front.

Pursuing without respite the rear-guards left behind to protect the retreat of the enemy and to delay our advance, the French troops with untiring ardor maintain close contact.

"In the region northeast of Guise the French have captured Bergues-sur-Sambre, where 200 civilians were liberated. On the whole front of the first army the French resumed the attack this morning and are advancing.

Between the Peron and Serre rivers the French have taken Bois-le-Pargy. In the region north of Sissonne the French have reached a line passing through the sugar refinery of Froimont, west of Autremencourt, Cierieux, Gondelancourt and Macheourt. Our advance guards are progressing, supported by the artillery.

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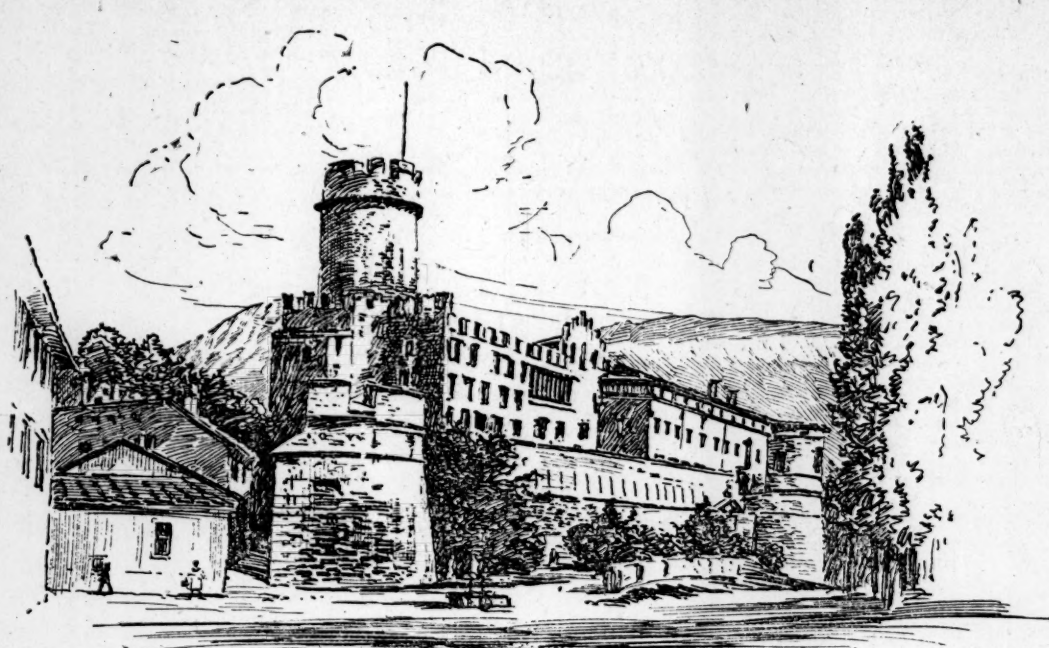
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In Trent

Possession of the chief city of the Trentino was gained by the Italian First Army, just before hostilities against Austria ceased, in a brilliant maneuver in the valley of the Adige.

consisting of 45 day bombardment and 100 pursuit planes was made against Montmédy and obtained excellent results on the crowded enemy traffic at that place.

"Over five tons of bombs were dropped. Determined attacks by enemy pursuit planes gave us added opportunities to destroy his airplanes. During the day's fighting 30 enemy planes were destroyed or driven down out of control, and three balloons were burned. Seven of our planes are missing."

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Per-

activity. He says that agents of Japanese syndicates are reported to be negotiating for the purchase of a large number of mines, flour mills, brick works, saw-mills and other industrial undertakings, while commercially they are making every effort to extend their influence.

The Japanese firms, which for the most part have only recently been established at Vladivostok, are enlarging their operations and endeavoring to secure, it is said, as large a share as possible of the trade of the territory. The agents of these firms are reported to be scouring the country for scrap iron, hides, wool, bristles, beans and other Siberian and Manchurian products required in Japan.

JAPANESE JURIST ON JAPAN AND THE WAR

Former Counselor of Legation in Washington Says His Country's Democratic Ideals Left No Course but to Join Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Hon. T. Miyaoka, one of Japan's distinguished jurists and public men, and well known to the United States by reason of his representation of his country as counselor of the Japanese Legation in Washington from 1905 to 1908, was an interesting speaker before the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce recently.

Taking for his subject "Japan and the Great War," Mr. Miyaoka said that it would be necessary for military reasons for him to deal with that subject from the standpoint of why Japan was found on the side of the Allies, rather than the part Japan is playing in the great struggle. Mr. Miyaoka said that Japan could not take any other position. When Japan saw the position in which Great Britain was placed from the standpoint of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, but, more particularly, because Japan was committed to the fundamentals of democracy, there was no other course which could have been taken, he said. Mr. Miyaoka then traced the growth of representative government in his country.

"On March 14, 1868," he said, "the Emperor of Japan, whom we like to have known by his posthumous name of Meiji Tenno, in taking the oath of office, outlined the future political growth of Japan. The provisions of this oath, which has become one of the foundations of democracy in Japan, were that a widely representative deliberative institution should be established as the law-making body of the Empire; that affairs of state should be determined in accordance with public opinion; that the sovereign and the people should unite as one man in the execution of the policies of the Empire; that the common people should be free to carry on the affairs of their life; that unworthy customs should be abolished and that wisdom and knowledge should be sought throughout the world.

"This oath, therefore, has come to be the Magna Charta of the political liberty and social progress of Japan. In carrying out its articles, a system of compulsory education was established, and now Japan has one of the smallest percentages of illiterates of any country in the world. Then followed the organization of the Imperial

Diet, upon the taking effect of the constitution of Japan.

"The constitutional guarantees of the people of Japan are that any person may be appointed to civil or military public office without distinction as to class, that no person shall be arrested or tried unless according to law, and that freedom of religious belief, and rights of property shall be considered inviolate. And that is why it is said that the democratization of Japan came with the Emperor's oath.

"The United States started as a republic. We have a sovereign to whom we are devoted, and while the government of Japan has been termed a theoretical patriarchal constitutional monarchy, yet we have, under that form of government, all the safeguards of civil liberty, and we find it devoted to the cause of the people.

"That Japan is a civilized country is also shown by the fact that in our war of 1894 and 1895, as well as that of 1904 and 1905, there was a punctilious observance of the rules of civilized warfare. Japan has never shown any of the characteristics of the Hun.

"There has been a most insidious campaign of German propaganda to the effect that Japan and the United States should never be friends. I want to denounce that attempt as one that has failed. There is every reason why the United States and Japan should be friends, and the fact that we are fighting together as allies for the safeguarding of human rights shows that we are one in the cause of democracy."

NEW YORK SALOONS DECREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Herbert S. Sisson, State Commissioner of Excise, reports that during the fiscal year ending on Oct. 10 the number of places in this State where intoxicants can be sold legally decreased 6560, the decrease being caused by taxation rates, local option regulation, the federal order denying fuel to brewers after Dec. 1, national prohibition legislation and the Brown Law, limiting the number of liquor dispensaries to the ratio of population.

TIME BALL FOR HONOLULU

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Installation of a "time ball" in Honolulu which will give citizens and mariners the correct time at least once a day, is being considered by the Chamber of Commerce. It is planned to erect the ball upon some high building, either in the business district or on the waterfront.

HOME PRODUCTS THANKSGIVING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Home products only on the Thanksgiving dinner table this year is the program of the Food Administration. Hotels, restaurants and other eating places have been asked to save by using only food produced locally, and the administration issued an appeal to householders to observe the same rule.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

An Encouragement to Early Holiday Shopping

In order to assist our customers in carrying out the request of the National Council of Defense that Holiday Shopping be done as much as possible before December first—

We have decided, beginning Wednesday, November 6th, to place all charge purchases made during the balance of this month on the December bill, which will not be rendered until January 1, 1919.

Holiday Commission to Our Salespeople

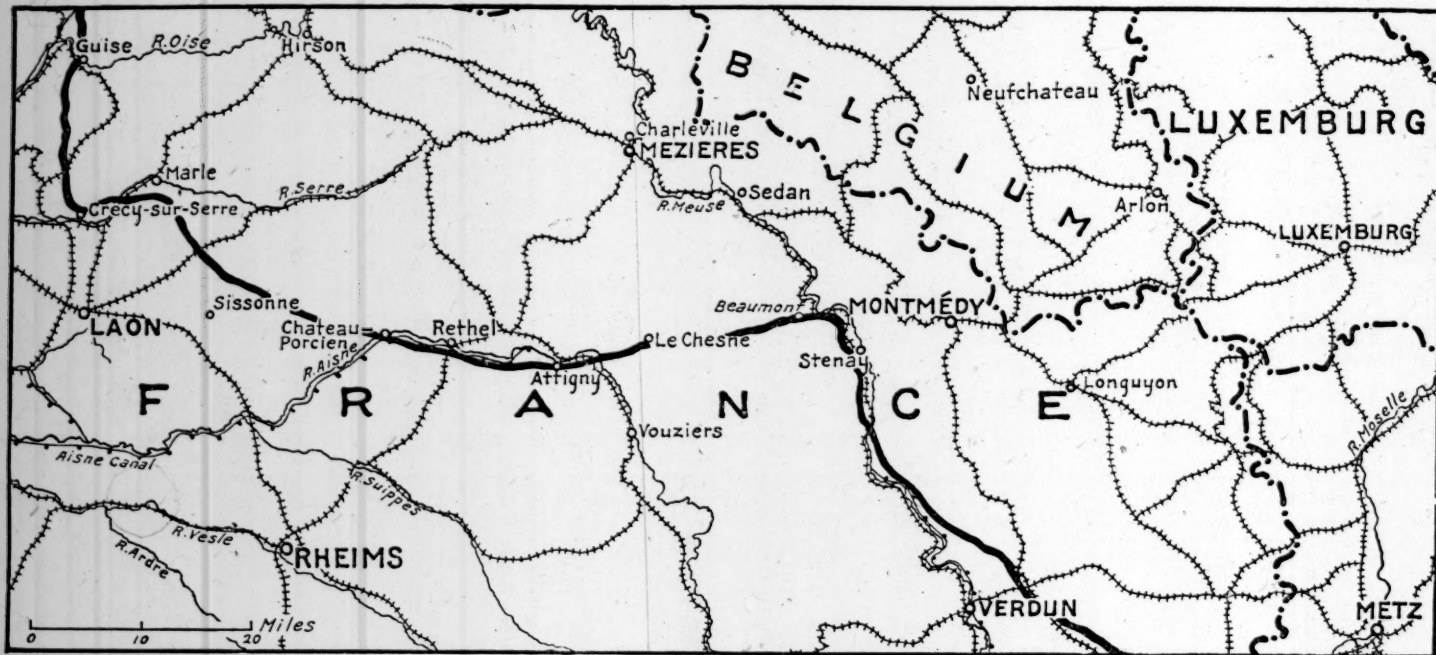
As a further encouragement to early Holiday shopping, and as additional co-operation in carrying out the Government request in this matter, and also as a reward to our loyal employees for their faithful service during the trying war conditions of the past year—

We shall pay our usual Holiday commission to our salespeople this year for one month longer period than ever before; namely, from November 1st to December 25th, instead of from December 1st to December 25th as in previous years. This commission will be the customary percentage of 1/2 of 1% on their total sales.

The usual Holiday bonus to the non-selling employees will also be proportionately increased.

Jordan Marsh Company

Washington Street—between Summer and Avon—Boston, Mass.



Vital section of the western front

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

General Pershing's army is now within twelve miles of the Sedan-Montmédy railway, the main German line of retirement through Metz, which is reached by all other lines along which the Germans in the Laon elbow must retire. Severance of this line would prove disastrous to the enemy forces. Traffic on it is subject to interruption by the allied guns and aeroplanes. Hence the desperate attempts on the part of the Germans to check the allied advance along the valley of the Meuse, efforts which are being rapidly overcome by the American forces. Heavy black line shows the present battle front in northern France.

have been active, principally in the outskirts of Ghent.

"On Sunday, our aviators shot down a hostile aeroplane."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig tonight notified the War Office that the "enemy is retreating on the whole battle front."

His statement follows:

"In yesterday's great battle between the Sambre and the Schelde, the fourth, third and first British armies engaged and heavily defeated, with severe losses in killed, wounded and prisoners, guns and matériel, not less than 25 German divisions.

"The German defense has been broken on a front of 30 miles. Owing to this brilliant success, the enemy is today retreating on the whole battle front.

Despite heavy and continuous rain, we pressed the retreating enemy closely, driving in his rear-guards wherever they sought to oppose our advance and taking a number of prisoners.

"In the haste of his enforced withdrawal yesterday and today, the enemy abandoned complete batteries and large quantities of matériel. We have passed through Mormal Forest and have reached the line of Barzy, le Grand Fayt, Berlaumont, west of Bavi, Rosin and Fresnes."

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The official statement issued today reads:

"The walled town of Le Quesnoy, being completely surrounded, fell into our hands yesterday afternoon, with the entire garrison of over 1000 men.

"In the sector south and north of Le Quesnoy the thirty-seventh and sixty-seventh divisions in hard fighting yesterday took many prisoners. Overcoming strong resistance about Louvignies and Orsival at the outset of their attack, these divisions pushed rapidly on the flanks of the New Zealanders east of Le Quesnoy, advancing with them to a depth of between three and four miles and capturing the villages of Joulmetz, Le Rond Quesne, Fresnoy and Le Petit Marais.

"Yesterday evening we progressed further in the Mormal Forest, and

"Between Sissonne and Château Porcien, the French have penetrated in all its parts the Hunding position, which the enemy attempted to hold, but the French forced his detachments to withdraw. A general advance is in progress from east of St. Quentin-le-Petit to the outskirts of Herpy."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's evening communiqué for Nov. 4 reads as follows:

"On the entire front from the Meuse to the Bar, the first army continues its advance. On the extreme right, breaking down the last efforts of the enemy to hold the high ground, our troops drove him into the valley of the Meuse, and forcing their way through the forest of Dieulet, occupied Laneville opposite the important crossing of the Meuse at Stenay.

"The Beaumont-Stenay road is in our possession and our troops are on the heights overlooking Beaumont. On the left our line has advanced, in spite of heavy machine gun and artillery opposition to Grandes Armoises.

"The enemy again today threw in fresh troops in an effort to arrest the penetration of his lines by our victorious attack. Our vigorous advance compelled the enemy to abandon large stores of undamaged munitions, food and engineer matériel.

"In the course of the day improving weather conditions permitted our planes to carry out very successfully their missions of reconnaissance and infantry liaison. A raid with a force

shing's morning communiqué reads as follows:

"This morning the first army resumed the attack. In spite of desperate opposition our troops have forced a crossing of the Meuse at Briailles and at Cléry le Petit. They are now developing a new line in the heavily wooded and difficult terrain on the heights east of the river between these points. On the entire front the enemy is opposing our advance with heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, notwithstanding which we are making excellent progress. The west bank of the Meuse as far north as opposite Pouilly is in our hands.

"In the course of several successful raids in the Woëvre, detachments of the second army have penetrated the enemy's trenches, destroying matériel, dugouts and emplacements and capturing prisoners."

JAPANESE SEEK SIBERIAN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—According to the Trade Commissioner for Canada, Mr. L. D. Wilgress, who writes from Vladivostok, the Japanese are showing great activity in the direction of trade with Siberia. In the course of his report, Mr. Wilgress remarks that the local papers are commenting in this

Since the start of the war, Japanese products have been exported to Siberia in large quantities, and are to be seen in all the shops and on the bazaars. According to data collected by the Japanese-Russian Society of Vladivostok, the value of the Japanese product shipped to Siberia during the first six months of 1918 was 95,107,597 yen, while the export of Russian products to Japan during the same period was valued at 2,204,132 yen. In comparison with the same period last year, the figure for the export of Japanese goods to Siberia shows an increase of 687,628 yen.

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Exceptional Value

Suits and Overcoats

\$19½, \$22½, \$24

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BOSTON 2nd floor 453 Washington	CINCINNATI 2nd floor Fifth and Vine	ST. LOUIS 2nd floor 6th and Olive
		KANSAS CITY 2nd floor 10th and Walnut

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Tremont and Boylston Streets, Boston

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In furs as in most things the BEST is the MOST ECONOMICAL to buy.

Meyer Jonasson furs are warranted to give complete satisfaction. Styles are the very newest and the prices are absolutely the lowest that furs of dependable quality can be sold.

It seems unnecessary to consume large newspaper space with a description of the many different kinds of furs. We, therefore, ask that you make careful comparison of our quality and prices with those of other reliable establishments.

ELECTION RETURNS INDICATE EFFECT OF WILSON PLEA

(Continued from page one)

where Mr. Smith made unexpected gains in the larger cities, but was not so strong in the rural districts. Early returns gave Smith the election by at least 80,000 but this was reduced by later figures.

In Missouri, former Governor Joseph W. Folk, according to the latest returns received, has defeated Judge Selden P. Spencer, Republican, for the United States Senate, to fill the unexpired term of William J. Stone.

In Illinois, incomplete returns indicate the election of Senator James Hamilton Lewis, Democrat, over Medill McCormick, Republican. In that State, also, the defeat of Representative William A. Rodenburg, a veteran Republican member of the House from the East St. Louis district, by J. Nick Perrin, is indicated.

In Maryland, late returns indicate the defeat of Representative Loud, by F. M. Duvall, his Democratic opponent.

In Kansas, late returns indicate the election of Governor Capper to the United States Senate, to succeed Senator William H. Thompson, Democrat. In Minnesota, Senator Knute Nelson, the fusion candidate of the Republican and Democrats, has been reelected over his Non-Partisan opponent. In Montana, Thomas J. Walsh, Democrat, has been reelected over O. M. Lansdrum, Democrat, and Miss Jeannette Rankin, candidate of the National Party.

In Nebraska, the election of Senator George W. Norris is indicated, despite strong opposition. F. M. Simmons, Democrat, was reelected Senator from North Carolina over John M. Morehead, Republican, and in Oklahoma the reelection of Robert L. Owen to the Senate is claimed by the Democrats.

In Pennsylvania, Senator L. B. Colt, Republican, appears to have been elected, as does David Elkins Jr., Republican, in West Virginia.

In Colorado, the contest between Lawrence Phipps, Republican, and Senator Shafroth, Democrat, appears unexpectedly close. Democratic leaders, however, claim that Mr. Shafroth has been elected. In Idaho, Senator Borah, Republican, appears to have been elected for the long term as has Senator Nugent, Democrat, for the short term.

At midnight on Tuesday, Republican national headquarters claimed a gain of between 10 and 13 Republican congressmen.

Without question the phase of this election which has caused wider interest in every state and congressional district than even the local contests over candidates has been the effect the President's appeal would have on the general results. Every citizen wants to know at this moment whether the President's appeal has brought about the results he desires. His appeal being unprecedented, politicians and the public at large have had no basis for anything like an accurate prediction, and this fact alone accounts for the interest in the result.

It has been a mooted question as to the propriety of the President's appeal, and as a matter of fact bitter party strife has been stirred up by it. None denies this. But in the light of the vast larger events, the real friends of the President, who are following him into the new realm of world affairs—and many of them here, it is observed, have reserved their opinion concerning his appeal to this hour—feel now that it is a matter of no consequence whether he acted advisedly, ill-advisedly, or was betrayed into making his appeal by designing political workers. His real friends look ahead and see events in which the President stands as one of the leading figures—events in the contemplation of which any thought of a mere partisan act appears unworthy of notice.

For it was toward the closing time of the polls in a greater part of the country that a message came from Versailles that the Supreme War Council had adopted the Wilson 14 fundamentals as the basis for the coming peace, with slight modification. So the people had elected a new Congress on the same day that their President's proposals as the basis of the world's peace for all time had been adopted by the nations associated in the war with America. This meant that the promoters of the nations fighting to make the world free had caught a full understanding of the truth, righteousness and justice of a platform on which the future structure of national governments is to stand. It meant that the fundamentals espoused by the President were not his alone, but the property of all humanity.

So it happens that at the time when the votes are still being counted the President's friends see in the tide of events which has swept the chief magistrate into the center of the world's forum that it matters little how the election resulted or what the complexion of the Sixty-sixth Congress is to be. They feel that if a rebuke has been given to the President's appeal by the election of a Republican House, the allied world has paid him the highest tribute any individual can receive, by acknowledging him as the channel for the enunciation of a basis on which the human race may place its hope for unbroken tranquility. His real friends feel that in the consideration of the problems appearing in these days, when the world is witnessing the spectacle of the last days of the Central Empires, Republicans in the House will be found equally loyal with the Democrats in assenting to legislative measures designed to meet the new conditions in which the country finds itself.

It was on July 4, 1914, in the Independence Hall, Philadelphia, that the President gave his first pronouncement

of the true relation of the United States to the other peoples of the world. It was spoken when all the world went on in its tranquil way, peoples of the allied nations fancied themselves safe and secure, when the but when, as is known now, the German and Austrian plotters were meeting in Berlin to make ready for their world war that was to sweep over France, Great Britain and America. It was just a month before the martyrdom of Belgium. The President closed his address then, with these words: "My dream is that as the years go on and the world knows more and more of America it will also drink at these fountains of youth and renewal; that it also will turn to America for these moral inspirations which lie at the basis of all freedom; that the world will never fear America unless it feels that it is engaged in some enterprise which is inconsistent with the rights of humanity; and that America will come into the full light of the day when all shall know that she puts human rights above all other rights and that her flag is the flag not only of America but of humanity."

"What other great people has devoted itself to this exalted ideal? To what other nation in the world can all eyes look for an instant sympathy that thrills the whole body politic when men anywhere are fighting for their rights? I do not know that there will ever be a declaration of independence and of grievances for mankind, but I believe that if any such document is ever drawn it will be drawn in the spirit of the American Declaration of Independence, and that America has lifted high the light which will shine unto all generations and guide the feet of mankind to the goal of justice and liberty and peace."

The President's friends feel that any effects of his appeal for a Democratic Congress are lost in the prophecy of Philadelphia, July 4, 1914, wherein appeared the promise of the 14 fundamentals of a new declaration of independence adopted at Versailles.

New York

Landslide for Smith, but Republicans Do Not Admit Defeat

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Having swept Greater New York with a plurality estimated as high as 275,000, Democratic state headquarters on Tuesday night claimed the election of Alfred E. Smith to succeed Gov. Charles S. Whitman by a plurality in the State of 75,000.

Practically all of the New York city papers at 10:30 on Tuesday night had announced the election of Smith, and telegrams of congratulation were pouring in at his personal headquarters in the Biltmore Hotel.

At that hour, however, Governor Whitman, although conceding the heavy plurality for Smith in the greater city, declined to make any concession on the State as a whole. On the contrary, his supporters maintained that the later returns were showing surprising increase in strength for Whitman up state and said they were much more confident than they had been two hours before.

The Evening World, which, in an early extra, had estimated Smith's plurality at 80,000, based on early returns, issued a second extra at 10:30, trimming the estimate down to 20,000.

In the same edition this paper estimated Smith had carried Greater New York by 232,000.

The victory for Smith in Greater New York had developed at this hour, practically into a landslide, but the steady returns from up state gave increasing assurance to the Republican State Committee.

Pennsylvania

Senator Sproul's Majority for Governor Over 100,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The indications at 10:30 on Tuesday night were that Senator William C. Sproul, Republican candidate for Governor, had been elected by a majority of at least 100,000 over Judge Eugene C. Bonnell, Democrat. The entire Republican state ticket was also carried along with Sproul. Incomplete returns indicate a Republican gain in congressmen. The Legislature, which meets for the first time in two years next January, will also be strongly Republican.

Senator Sproul was elected on a dry platform. He made that issue the outstanding one of his campaign. Claims are made both by the wet and dry elements that they have carried the Legislature. Nothing definite can be said concerning these claims now and it will take a fuller analysis of the vote to make any predictions in this respect. It is possible that the soldier vote may have an influence on this phase of the matter. They will also decide the contests in some congressional districts where the vote is close. There is no doubt that the issue of the federal amendment raised by Senator Sproul, which has been unqualifiedly opposed by Bonnell in his campaign, overshadowed interest in the legislative candidates themselves, and that in most instances they were elected strictly on their attitude in regard to this amendment.

New Jersey

Democratic Candidates for National Senate in the Lead

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
TRENTON, N. J.—At 10:30 on Tuesday night with returns from only 170 of the State's 1996 election districts tabulated, George M. Lamonte, Democratic candidate for the Senate, was leading Governor Edge 12,472 to 10,649. Charles O. Hennessey, (Dem.), was leading Senator David Baird (Rep.),

for the short term by a vote of 11,456 to 9,052. No conclusive figures on the contest for the House had been received.

Delaware

Early Returns Indicated Defeat of Saulsbury and Polk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern Bureau
WILMINGTON, Del.—At 9:45 on Tuesday evening indications were that the Republicans had elected L. Heisler Ball over Willard Saulsbury for the Senate and Dr. Caleb R. Layton, over Congressman Polk. This would be a gain of one Republican in both the Senate and House.

Ohio

Scattered Precincts Give Cox Strong Lead for Governorship

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
COLUMBUS, O.—Early returns from 67 widely scattered precincts in the State give Cox, Democrat, 5166; Willis, Republican, 3715, for Governor. On the basis of meager returns, W. W. Durbin at Democratic headquarters predicted that Cox would carry Hamilton County by 10,000 and Cuyahoga by 14,000.

The wets were leading in returns from 163 widely scattered precincts by 14,193 to 10,805. These included 101 precincts in Cuyahoga, 22 in Hamilton and 11 in Franklin.

Indiana

State Claimed by Republicans by 25,000 to 35,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Based on early returns here the Republicans are claiming the State by a majority of 25,000 to 35,000. The Democrats are making no claims, but express the belief that the State is safe for them. The Republican ticket seems to have been elected in Indianapolis by at least 5000.

Michigan

Republicans on State Ticket Have Substantial Majority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau
DETROIT, Mich.—Early returns indicate that Governor Albert E. Sleeper and other Republican office-holders seeking reelection on the state ticket won by substantial majorities, which, however, are far less than the normal margin of 100,000. The others are: Lieutenant-Governor, L. D. Dickenson, Charlotte; Secretary of State, Coleman C. Vaughan, St. Johns; Treasurer, Samuel O'Dell, Shelby; Auditor-General, O. B. Fuller, Ford River; Attorney-General, Alex J. Groesbeck, Detroit. Woman suffrage appears to have been adopted by a safe majority on scanty but scattered and fairly representative early returns.

James C. Conzen, is leading Judge William F. Connolly, Democratic National Committeeman, for Mayor of Detroit in the first municipal election under the non-partisan charter.

The first Detroit precinct to be counted gave Henry Ford 96 votes and T. H. Newberry 62. Ford is expected to lead his opponent in this city and in practically all of the larger towns in the State. Reports from 52 precincts in the State gave Newberry 5465 and Ford 2952. Twelve out of 33 precincts in the second congressional district gave E. C. Michener, Republican, 1813, and S. W. Beakes, Democrat, 1225.

Seven precincts out of 25 in St. Joseph County gave Newberry for Senator 414; Ford, Democrat, 353. For Governor, Sleeper has 434 and Dailey 340.

Wisconsin

Returns Indicate Election of Philipp and Berger

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gov. Emmanuel R. Philipp (Rep.) evidently has been reelected by a plurality which may run anywhere from 15,000 to 40,000, according to various estimates from scattered returns received up to 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. His

plurality two years ago was approximately 63,000.

Returns from congressional districts indicate that the Republicans are holding their own. Victor Berger, Socialist, was elected in the Fifth District, defeating William H. Stafford, Republican. Berger, formerly a member of Congress, is under indictment for violation of the Espionage Act.

Wisconsin Saloons Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—While Wisconsin was battling on Tuesday over the question of electing a dry Governor



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Joseph W. Folk

Former Governor of Missouri and probably the successful candidate of the Democrats for the United States Senate from that State.

and a dry Legislature, the saloons of Milwaukee were wide open in violation of State law. District Attorney Zabel and Chief of Police Janssen refused to act. The officials excused their refusal on the ground that it has been the custom to keep open. Dry advocates sent urgent telegrams to Governor Philipp, and when he was later reached by a reporter he said he would "Look up the statute." Dry leaders recall repeated promises by brewery representatives that they stood for law enforcement. The drys cite Tuesday's violations as another instance showing that promises by those in liquor traffic cannot be trusted.

Iowa

Porter Leads Harding in the Latter's Home City

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
SIEN CITY, Ia.—Returns indicate William D. Boies, Republican, would carry the Eleventh Congressional District over T. J. Steele, Democrat, by a heavy vote.

In this city, Governor Harding's home, Claude R. Porter, Democrat, led in the gubernatorial race.

North Carolina

Democratic Sweep—F. M. Simmons Elected to the Senate

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
RALEIGH, N. C.—According to returns early Tuesday night, the Democrats had carried everything, with the possible exception of the Tenth Congressional District, where the vote was close. In that district J. J. Britt, Republican, was said to be giving Zebulon Weaver, Democrat, a good race. In the other nine districts the Democrats had everything their own way. F. M. Simmons was elected to the United States Senate over John M. Moorehead.

Florida

Four Democratic Congressmen—Prohibition Appears Carried

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Florida returned four Democratic representatives to Congress on Tuesday. There was no vote on United States Senator. It is an off year for state offices. State-wide prohibition appeared to have carried.

Louisiana

Senator Ransdell Returned—Vote on Suffrage Close

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Joseph E. Ransdell and Edward J. Gay, Demo-

crats, were elected to the United States Senate from Louisiana on Tuesday without opposition. The former was elected to the long term. Eight Democratic congressmen also were returned without opposition.

The vote on suffrage, which was expected to be defeated because of opposition to enfranchisement of Negro women, was close on the basis of early returns.

West Virginia

Victory for Republicans—Budget Proposition Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—The election passed off very quietly in West Virginia with a comparatively light vote cast in the counties. Early returns indicated a Republican victory. The only state-wide subject voted on is Governor Cornwall's proposition to have the state finances cared for in a carefully prepared budget instead of letting the Legislature decide on the appropriations. That amendment seems to have carried.

Kentucky

A. O. Stanley Succeeds Ollie James—S. Sherry Seems Defeated

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Gov. A. O. Stanley has been elected United States Senator from Kentucky to succeed



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph by Harris & Ewing
Albion W. Barkley

Democratic Representative from the first Kentucky district, and a leader of the prohibition forces in the House, reelected.

Ollie James, Democratic headquarters say his majority is decisive.

In Louisville, Congressman Swager Sherley, chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House, seems defeated by a majority that will probably be counted by hundreds. Charles F. Oaden, Republican, succeeds him. Republicans claim Louisville and the Fifth District.

Nebraska

Election of Senator Norris Over J. H. Morehead Indicated

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
OMAHA, Neb.—Early indications were that Senator Norris, Republican, has been elected over J. H. Morehead, Democrat. Morehead carried Omaha by 1500, but Republican leaders declared Norris has rolled up sufficient

plurality in the country districts to assure his reelection.

Representative Kinkaid, Republican, has been reelected in the Sixth District.

Democrats claim the reelection of Democratic Congressman Lobeck in the Second District and Stephens in the Third, but the race is very close. Governor Neville, Democrat, and McKilvray, Republican, are running neck and neck for Governor.

Oregon

Ratification of Prohibition Amendment Said to Be Assured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Pacific Coast Bureau
PORTLAND, Ore.—Ratification by the next Oregon Legislature of the National Prohibition Amendment was assured by the results of Tuesday's election. An overwhelming majority of the candidates chosen for the Legislature are pledged to the amendment. Indications were that not more than six of the 90 members of the Legislature were opposed to the amendment, and it is not improbable that the vote for ratification may prove unanimous. The Socialists had a full ticket in the congressional, state and legislative field. Returns on Tuesday night indicated that while no Socialist candidate had been elected, the vote of the party will show an increase over that cast at the last election. The women's participation in the election was proportionally large. The vote cast as a whole was below normal.

New York Women Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, N. Y.—For the first time in the history of this State women voted in the elections today, though to what extent their ballots influenced the results is doubtful and woman's suffrage headquarters did not care to express an opinion until later. The women registered more strongly in the Republican than in the Democratic Party.

Kansas

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
TOPEKA, Kan.—Reports from all over the state indicate that the Republican candidates, state, senatorial and congressional, have been elected. From every congressional district reports show the Republican candidates in the lead. The election of Capper for Senator, and Allen for Governor, by big majorities appears certain.

Oklahoma

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Reelection of Democratic Congressman Hastings, Ferris, Carter, McKown, Thompson and McClintic seemed certain on the face of early returns. Both parties claimed victory in the remaining two districts. Senator Owen, Democrat, apparently has been reelected.

Montana

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Montana reelected Senator Walsh, Democrat, by 10,000, a message to the Democratic National Committee said on Tuesday night. Montana was one of the most hotly contested states in the senatorial fight. Senator Walsh was op-

posed by Jeannette Rankin, Independent, and O. M. Lanstrum, Republican.

Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau
PHOENIX, Ariz.—Early information indicates the election of Carl Hayden, Democrat, for Congress. The governorship is claimed by both parties by a narrow margin. The balance of the state offices are undoubtedly Democratic.

New Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau
SANTA FE, N. M.—Early returns indicate the election of a majority of Republicans to the State Legislature, with a majority committed to ratification of the prohibition amendment. Santa Fe County elects two ratificationist Republicans. No returns are available on the state ticket. Members of the state senate all hold over except one bye-election, which finds Schwartz, Democrat and anti-ratificationist, leading slightly. The Senate poll shows two to one for ratification of the national prohibition amendment.

Democratic Majority Claimed

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Acting Democratic Chairman Homer Cummings at 10 o'clock claimed the House of Representatives and Senate by increased majorities for the Democrats and the election of A. E. Smith as Governor of New York by 75,000. Mr. Cummings said:

"The returns thus far indicate the country has given the President a splendid endorsement. The Senate and House are both Democratic by increased majorities. Smith has been elected Governor of New York by a very large majority, probably about 75,000."

Elkins' Election Conceded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Democrats concede the election of David Elkins, Senator from West Virginia, with the congressional delegation remaining the same, two Democrats and four Republicans.

Folk's Majority Set at 40,000

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Joseph W. Folk's majority in Missouri for the Senate will be 40,000, Democratic campaign managers in St. Louis wired the Democratic National Committee late on Tuesday night.

Borah and Nugent Ahead

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
TWIN FALLS, Ia.—Early returns showed Senator Borah, Republican, and Senator Nugent, Democrat, leading for reelection for the long and short terms respectively.

OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The War Office tonight issued the following statement on operations in the eastern theater: "On the Save, the Austrians crossed the frontier. Chabatz was occupied. On the Danube, we forced an enemy monitor to run aground before Belgrade. The Serbians have entered Bosnia and occupied Vardiste. The Austrians are falling back in disorder, their troops pillaging everywhere."

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Cotton Dress Fabrics

Plain Organdie and Silk and Cotton Crepe de Chine in a beautiful range of new colors in light, medium and dark tones; suitable for dresses, blouses and trimmings; 36 to 44 inches wide.

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New Novelty Printed Linings in strong desirable quality of silk and cotton; a large and varied assortment of choice unusual designs. Practical for draperies, linings, kimonos, fancy work and comfortable coverings; 36 inches wide.

yard, 1.10

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Third Floor

ELECTION CLOSE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Former Governor Walsh Slightly
Ahead of Senator Weeks in
Early Returns—Governorship
Race Is Tight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Incomplete returns in the Massachusetts election indicated that former Gov. David I. Walsh, Democrat, was leading Senator John W. Weeks, the present Republican incumbent in the race for the United States Senate while Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Republican, was slightly ahead of Richard H. Long the Democratic aspirant for the governorship.

Of the 19 proposed constitutional amendments, figures were tabulated only on two and of these the Initiative and Referendum apparently were close while the amendment changing the state election system from a one year to a two year plan was favored slightly in the early returns.

In the Eleventh Congressional District George Holden Tinkham, Republican, was reported ahead. In the Tenth District former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald was said to be slightly in the lead in a hotly contested election. James A. Gallivan, present Democratic Representative from the Twelfth District, was elected by a large majority, according to estimates based upon the early returns.

Returns from 424 precincts, including 80 in Boston, out of a total of 1193 in the State, show for Governor, Coolidge (R) 61,466, Long (D) 55,826; for Senator, Thomas W. Lawson (Ind.) 61,033, Walsh (D) 57,365, Weeks (R) 54,869.

Boston, which is strongly Democratic, gave Coolidge 14,029 in 140 precincts out of 223 and gave Long 29,266. The same precincts in the senatorial race gave Lawson 17,622, Walsh 29,669, Weeks 12,446. Estimates based upon these figures give both the Democratic candidates about 30,000 majority in Boston, which Democratic leaders claim will offset the advantage gained by the Republicans in the outside districts.

Connecticut

Governor Holcomb Re-elected—Republicans Get Three Congressmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Returns at 9:30 Tuesday night showed a direct reversal of earlier reports on the election. Those returns indicated the reelection of Marcus H. Holcomb, Republican, for Governor, and the reelection of the four Republican and one Democratic incumbents in Congress. These indications are based on returns from 110 out of 168 towns, including all the large centers of population. Congressmen reelected were: Augustus L. Lonsgeran, Democrat; R. P. Freeman, Republican; John Q. Tilson, Republican; Schuyler Merritt, Republican; J. P. Glynn, Republican.

Republican headquarters claimed a plurality for Holcomb and the whole Republican ticket of 6000.

The Democrats carried New Haven, Hartford and Waterbury.

Vermont

Election Said to Insure Ratification of the Federal Dry Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BURLINGTON, Vt.—While the voters of Vermont elected as Governor for a term of two years, Percival W. Clement, of Rutland, Republican, running on a liquor platform, over Dr. Wm. B. Mayo, of Northfield, Democrat, running on a dry platform, a sufficient number of Representatives and Senators were elected to insure the ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment in the Vermont Legislature in 1919.

The candidates for the Senate were canvassed before the election and their attitudes on the ratification made public. The candidates for the House of Representatives were not, but in the opinion of the Vermont Anti-Saloon League, a sufficient number in favor of ratification were elected to insure its passage.

The entire Republican state ticket and two Republican congressmen were elected.

New Hampshire

Returns From Half State Indicate Success of Republican Ticket

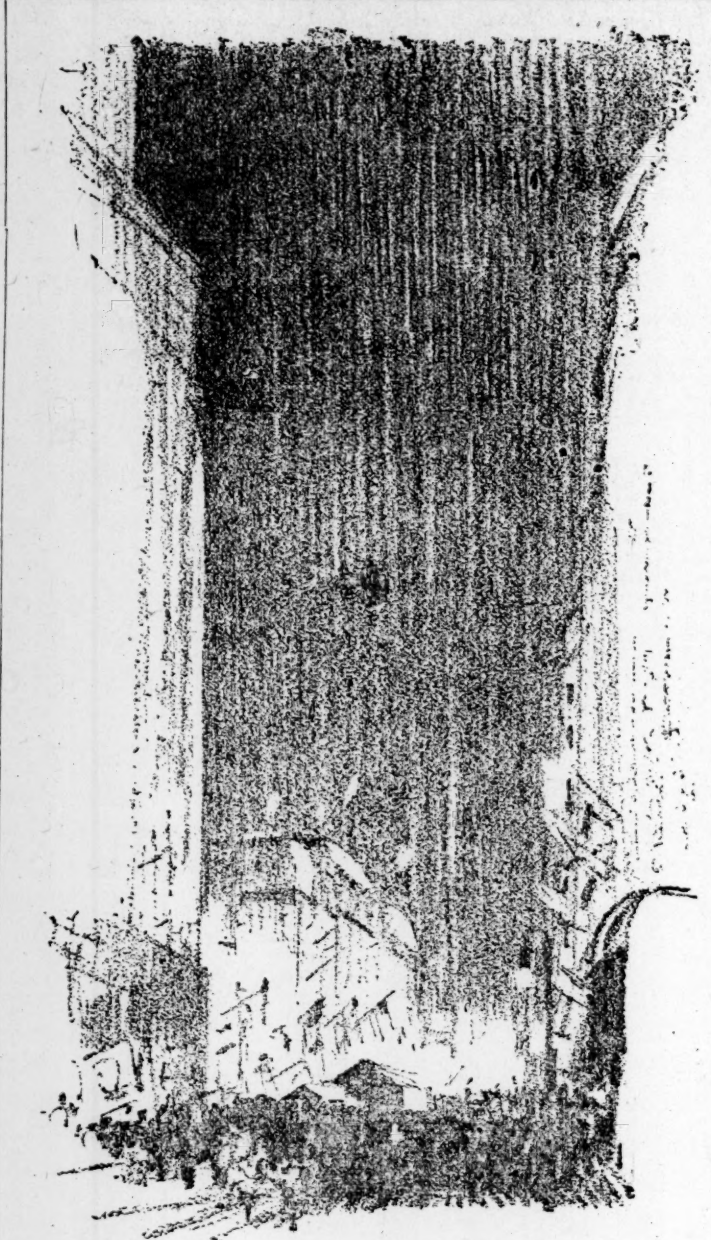
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, N.H.—Returns from one half of the State indicate the success of the Republican ticket in New Hampshire, with the exception of the short-term Senatorship, which is in doubt. John H. Bartlett, Republican, was elected Governor by a majority of about 6000. Gov. Henry W. Keyes, Republican, was elected to the full-term Senatorship by the same margin. One hundred and twenty-five cities and towns out of 235 gave George H. Moses, Republican, for short-term Senatorship by 12,374 against 10,924 for John B. Jameson, Democrat.

Rhode Island

Republicans Claim That in 10 Districts Colt Leads O'Shaughnessy

PROVIDENCE, R.I.—Returns from three county districts in election for congressmen are as follows: First district—Burdick (R), 956; Green (D), 346. Second district—Stiness (R), 1320; Casey (D), 504. Third district—(Town of Gloucester)—Kennedy (R), 157; Troy (D), 57.

Republicans claim that in 10 districts in Rhode Island, Senator Leharon B. Colt, Republican, has obtained 2,037 votes and O'Shaughnessy, Democrat, 870.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Getting election returns in Times Square, New York City

GOVERNORS ELECTED IN UNITED STATES

Returns so far received indicate the election of State Governors as follows:
Arkansas—Charles H. Brough, Dem. (Reelected).
Connecticut—Marcus H. Holcomb, Rep. (Reelected).
Georgia—Hugh M. Dorsey, Dem. (Reelected).
Kansas—Henry J. Allen, Rep.
Massachusetts—Calvin Coolidge, Rep.
Michigan—Albert E. Sleeper, Rep. (Reelected).
New Hampshire—John H. Bartlett, Rep.
New York—Alfred E. Smith, Dem.
Ohio—James M. Cox, Dem. (Reelected).
Pennsylvania—William C. Sproul, Rep.
Vermont—Percival W. Clement, Rep.

REPUBLICANS WIN IN MIDDLE WEST

Early Returns Indicate Prohibition Gain in Ohio—Henry Ford Probably Defeated—Close Race for Senate in Illinois

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—From returns flashing in here on Tuesday night from over this section, incomplete but significant, it did not seem that President Wilson had made out a case to the Middle West for support only of Democratic nominees, but that the Middle West was going to send a strong Republican contingent to the next Congress.

There was rejoicing at the early reports from Ohio showing that the dries were in the lead in the voting on the state-wide prohibition amendment.

The defeat of Henry Ford in Detroit appeared assured, while in Illinois the contest between Senator James Hamilton Lewis, Democrat, and Congressman Medill McCormick, Republican, for the Senate, grew warmer as the race between city and country swung out. Senator Lewis ran stronger in Chicago, where the Democratic vote is in the ascendancy, than was expected, and McCormick headquarters was concerned as to whether the down state Republican vote would suffice to offset this great Democratic surplus. Reports from North Dakota showed the Non-Partisan League running strong in the country districts. Governor Cox was evidently winner in Ohio for another term, and Governor Capper, Republican, of Kansas, had an easy time winning the Senatorship.

Speaker Clark Probably Returned United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

MEXICO, Mo.—Speaker Champ Clark has been reelected to the House by the Democrats, early returns indicated.

Perrin Leads Rodenburg United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—Returns from 66 precincts in the Twenty-Second Congressional District indicated the defeat for reelection of Representative Rodenburg, Republican, by J. N. Perrin, Democrat. The count stood: Rodenburg, 3452; Perrin, 4714.

that enjoyed by the men of the army and of the navy, that of voting for executive and legislative officials by virtue of a special legislative enactment. Most of the women who voted were in uniform.

Women displayed great interest in the results of the election. At the Democratic headquarters a number of women were assembled to learn the latest reports of the congressional elections from their respective states, and the bulletins were read by one of the women who has taken an active part in the campaign.

Colonel Watson Indorsed

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—In response to a telegram sent President Wilson by C. D. Robinson of this city, the following reply has been received by Mr. Robinson:

"The White House, Washington, D. C.
"Mr. C. D. Robinson, Fairmont, W. Va.:
"In response to your telegram I am very glad to confirm your impression that in supporting Col. Clarence V. Watson for the Senate of the United States you are directly aiding in the winning of the war and the securing of a peace that will satisfy the ideals of the nation. Reports that the Administration does not favor the election of Colonel Watson are of course utterly without foundation.
"WOODROW WILSON."

Absentee Soldier Voters

BOSTON, Mass.—Only 1100 absentee soldiers have taken advantage of the law permitting them to vote up to the time of the closing of the office of A. P. Langtry, Secretary of State, it was announced on Tuesday night. Some of the marked ballots came from France, but the bulk were from the cantonments in this country.

MRS. STOKES IN COURT ON A FELONY CHARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes was arrested on election day, charged with committing a felony by registering, since she is under sentence. Mrs. Stokes has been convicted of uttering seditious remarks, for which she was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment on each of three counts, but as she has appealed her case, has been out on \$10,000 bail. She was arraigned in the night court and released on \$3000 bail furnished by her husband, J. G. Phelps Stokes.

NEW YORK BUDGET ADOPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The city budget for 1919 calling for an expenditure of \$248,025,434.88, which is nearly \$10,000,000 more than that of 1918, formulated by the Mitchell administration, has been adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and is now to be presented to the Board of Aldermen, who simply approve it within 20 days if it is to go into effect. A saving of about \$83,000 was effected by cuts in the appropriations for salaries in the Department of Docks and Fisheries, also in the amounts allowed offices of borough presidents and certain institutions.

WOMEN VOTE IN NATION'S CAPITAL

Residents of New York State Engaged in War Work Cast Ballots in Washington—Returns Watched With Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Women voted in Washington on Tuesday for the first time in the history of this city. They were residents of New York State who are engaged in Red Cross work, naval reserve or some other branch of war work which entitles them to the same privilege as

Filem's
Why Not
Buy Holiday Furs Now?
96 raccoon coats left—
and then no more except at
higher prices



Plenty of Hudson seal, muskrat and raccoon coats NOW.

55 Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) coats, plain, \$175 to \$450; 53, trimmed, \$200 to \$500.

84 Muskrat coats, plain, \$100 to \$450; 15, trimmed, \$150 to \$500.

90 Raccoon coats, plain, \$150 to \$375; 6, trimmed, \$250 to \$500.

Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) sets, \$27.50 to \$200.

Filem's—mail orders filled—sixth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.

Every day brings letters from fur manufacturers reminding us that higher replacement prices are necessary because they are paying a great deal more for labor than in the spring, when the first orders were placed.

Because of the higher prices and scarcity of fur Hudson seal alone is not far from double the price of last spring.

Furs should be bought now.

Holiday furs cannot be bought too early this year.

We have brought in our Holiday furs. Selection now is extraordinary, either compared with other years or with selections in the near future.

OHIO WET APPEAL RECEIVES ANSWER

Letter Is Sent to Manager of the State Home Rule Association to Refute Arguments Sent Out Against the Prohibition Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, O.—As an answer to an appeal sent out by the Ohio Home Rule Association, from Columbus, O., against the state-wide dry amendment which was voted upon on Nov. 5, George A. Groot, an attorney of this city, sent a letter to L. H. Gibson, manager of the association to refute the arguments published in the letter. The association's letter, which is written under a heading quoted from the Declaration of Independence, sums up its substance in these words: "To prevent Ohio being made a bone-dry prohibition State, overrun with search and seizure officers, its citizens subjected to indignity and humiliation in their homes and elsewhere, it is absolutely necessary that you go to the polls Nov. 5 and register your protest against permanent prohibition."

In his reply Mr. Groot, after touching on the question of the alleged unfairness of voting on the state prohibition amendment in the absence of the soldier voters showed the fallacy of the claim that prohibition would "destroy millions of tax revenues and increase our own and their already heavy tax burdens."

"Under prohibition," wrote Mr. Groot, "crime has decreased, work-houses and jails have been emptied. The expense of maintaining courts to take care of drunken people and to punish crimes growing out of the liquor traffic is much more than the liquor interests pay towards the support of the state and nation."

"This question of prohibition has been up before the people for many

years," he added, "and every time it has been submitted, the prohibition vote has increased and I believe that this fall the amendment to our state constitution will be ratified by a vote that will surprise you and all of your associates and that the federal amendment will be adopted by a large, if not an overwhelming, vote by the Legislature."

MONTANA DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BUTTE, Mont.—Confirmation is expected shortly of the nomination of E. C. Day, attorney of Helena, for the post of United States district attorney. His name was recently sent to the United States Senate by President Wilson. The former district attorney, B. K. Wheeler, resigned after a trip to Washington. Mr. Wheeler was attacked on the ground of being friendly to the I. W. W., and in reply came back at the attorney for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, declaring the copper company had itself had a hand in fomenting labor difficulties in Butte. Mr. Wheeler was an appointee of Senator Walsh. Pressure was brought to bear on the latter in his race for reelection, and Mr. Wheeler gave way.

MRS. CATT SPLITS HER TICKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, cast her first vote on Tuesday. After she voted she announced she had split her ticket, having "suddenly changed her mind" regarding voting a straight Republican ticket.

SOCIALIST PARTY LEADERS TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The trial of the five Socialist Party leaders, Berger, Gerner, Engdahl, Kruse and Tucker has been set for Nov. 13. The judge may be Judge K. M. Landis, who sat in the I. W. W. trial. The Socialists were indicted under the Espionage Act.

WHAT WOMEN'S VOTES COULD DO

Electorate Would Be Increased by About 2,000,000 if Louisiana, Michigan, Oklahoma and South Dakota Adopt Suffrage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—If Louisiana, Michigan, Oklahoma and South Dakota enfranchised their women on Tuesday by adopting amendments to their state constitutions, the electorate of the United States will be added to by approximately 2,000,000 women. At present 10,500,000 women have full or presidential suffrage in the country, according to the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Women voters now have a voice in electing 28 senators; with the addition of these four states they could vote for 36 out of the total of 96. This includes women of Arkansas and Texas, where they have full primary suffrage. They also vote for 103 congressmen; with the addition of these four states they would cast votes for 140, Louisiana having 8, Michigan 13, Oklahoma 8 and South Dakota 3. Of the 531 votes in the electoral college, women have a voice in 198, including Michigan's 15, as it has presidential suffrage, and Nebraska's 8, as by the latest court ruling in that State women stand to win their case for presidential suffrage. If the women win in Louisiana with its 10 electoral votes, in South Dakota with its 5 and in Oklahoma with 10, they will have a voice in a total of 233 electoral votes, or about 42 per cent of the whole college.

WANAMAKER'S Overseas Gift Service

A Year in the Making

Cared for by Our Enlarged London and Paris Offices

Mail Orders Filled in Order of Receipt

A....45,000 Food Parcels from Paris, \$2 to \$16 Each

There are 17 combinations, but as quantities of each are limited we advise those ordering by mail to give a second choice. Orders will be filled in order received for the following:

Parcel No. 401	Parcel No. 501	Parcel No. 3	Parcel No. 303
\$2	\$6.75	\$9	\$12
1 Can Pork Paste 1 Can Sardines 1 Package Chocolates 1 Jar Jam 1 Piece Soap	1 Can Mixed Vegetables 1 Can Green Peas 1 Can Veal with Jelly 1 Jar Jam 1 Can Soup 1 Can Foie Gras 1 Can Cheese 1 Package Biscuits	2 Boxes Sardines 1 Box Herrings 1 Box Goose 1 Box Rabbit 1 Box Small Ham with Jelly 1 Box White Beans 1 Package Chocolates 2 Bars Chocolate	1 Can Chicken 1 Can Ox Tongue 1 Can Foie Gras 1 Can Meat Paste 1 Can Herrings 1 Can Beans 1 Can Peas in Syrup 1 Jar Jam 1 Pkg. Grilled Almonds
Parcel No. 101	Parcel No. 2	Parcel No. 4	Parcel No. 203
\$3	\$7.75	\$9	\$13.50
1 Can Herring Paste 1 Can Sardines 1 Can Foie Gras 1 Can Sausages 1 Package Chocolates or Nuts	1 Box Herrings 1 Box Hare Pate 1 Box Shoulder Pork with Jelly 1 Box Duck 1 Box Veal with Vegetables 2 Boxes White Beans 1 Package Chocolates 2 Bars Chocolate	1 Box Herrings 1 Box Salmon 1 Box Game Pate with Truffles 1 Box Chicken with Jelly 1 Box Mutton with Vegetables 1 Box Spinach 1 Box Mixed Vegetables 1 Package Chocolates 2 Bars Chocolate	1 Can Chicken 1 Can Lobster 1 Bot. Mayonnaise Sauce 1 Can Asparagus or Peas 1 Jar Fruit Jelly 1 Package Chocolates 1 Pkg. Stuffed Prunes
Parcel No. 104	Parcel No. 106	Parcel No. 302	Parcel No. 304
\$5	\$8	\$9.50	\$14.50
1 Can Sausages 1 Can Pork Paste 1 Can Cabbage 1 Can Foie Gras 1 Package Chocolate or Nuts	1 Can Chicken 1 Can Ham and Beef Paste 1 Can Sardines 1 Can Beans 1 Jar Jam 1 Pkg. Grilled Almonds	1 Can Chicken 1 Can Foie Gras 1 Can Sausages 1 Can Pig's Feet 1 Can Foie Gras 1 Can Sardines 1 Can Peas 1 Jar Jam	1 Can Goose 1 Can Ox Tongue 1 Can Sausages 1 Can Foie Gras 1 Can Sardines 1 Can Artichokes 1 Box Plums 1 Jar Jam 1 Pkg. Grilled Almonds
Parcel No. 301	Parcel No. 201	Parcel No. 202	Parcel No. 204
\$5.50	\$8	\$10.50	\$16
1 Can Chicken 1 Can Ham and Beef Paste 1 Can Sardines 1 Can Beans 1 Jar Jam 1 Pkg. Grilled Almonds	1 Box Tunny Fish 1 Box Pate 1 Box Chicken with Jelly 1 Box Spinach 1 Box White Beans 1 Package Chocolates 2 Bars Chocolate	1 Can Chicken 1 Can Trout with Sauce 1 Can Green Peas 1 Jar Jam 1 Box Stuffed Raisins	1 Can Chicken 1 Can Ox Tongue 1 Can Sausages 1 Can Truffled Lobster 1 Can Artichokes 1 Jar Fruit Jelly 1 Package Chocolates

B.....30,000 lbs. of Candy from London

In one pound packages, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a pound—36c postage extra. The \$1.25 packages contain hard candy. The \$1.50 are assorted or plain chocolates.

C.....1,000 Plum Puddings from London

We have secured 1,000 plum puddings in London, which the first thousand requests can order at \$1.75 each—3c postage extra.

D.....Useful and Necessary Articles

These can be sent direct from our London and Paris Offices. List of more than 50 useful articles, with prices, on application.

NOTE—Not being able to control deliveries our responsibility for orders received in the Overseas Service Bureau ceases once the packages are handed to the military authorities in Paris and London. We expedite orders and use all possible precautions, but the unavoidable delay often requires from two to four months to receive word back in the United States that the parcel has been received "over there." All orders are taken, of course, subject to Government regulations as to allotments.

Overseas Service Bureau, Fourth Gallery, New Building.

Address—Broadway at Ninth, New York

WAR CHESTS AND THE LOCAL PRESS

Items Published in the Burlington (Ia.) Newspapers Indicate Threats Have Been Employed to Influence Contributions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BURLINGTON, Ia. — Occasional items appearing in the local press in furtherance of the War Club, or war chest, indicate the use of coercive measures. One article, after stating that non-contributors would be referred to the Council of Defense, declared that if such persons did not respond promptly to the first invitation to appear before the council, they would get another "delivered by a United States deputy marshal in person." Here as elsewhere, it appears the columns of the local press have been used to make threats designed to influence contributions.

The manner in which the War Club went about bringing in subscriptions in this battle against autocracy, is illustrated in the following excerpt from which a quotation has already been made:

"The Council of Defense will meet toward the end of the week. Those who are still holding back or who have refused to do their plain duty in this matter will have an opportunity to explain their position to that body. And if they do not give prompt answer to the invitation to appear before the Council of Defense, then they will get another invitation. That will be delivered by a United States deputy marshal in person. And that is sure to bring them in. The wise will hesitate no longer, but will hasten to headquarters and make their pledge with the secretary."

Further extracts from the local press, indicating ways and means used to promote the war chest in Burlington in the interests of democracy, are of interest:

"There will be another 'Show Us' party on the second floor of the post-office building between the hours of 9:30 a. m. and 5 p. m. on Friday. The Council of Defense will be the host and the invited guests are in the neighborhood of 50 citizens from Burlington and Des Moines county, whose contributions to the Des Moines War Club need explanations."

"The following letter has been sent to each of them:

"Dear Sir:—The County Council of Defense, appointed by the Governor of the State of Iowa, desire to have you meet with them at 9:30 a. m. on Friday, Nov. 8, 1918, in the city of Burlington, Ia., on the day of . . . 1918, for the purpose of consultation. "Certain matters have been brought to their attention which they believe need explanation, and for that purpose desire your attendance."

"This is not a summons, but an invitation, but in view of the authority vested in the Council of Defense, we trust that you will not make a summons necessary, but will willingly cooperate with us in this matter for mutual good."

"Chairmen."

Other notices of the War Club were in this vein: "Last week 90 such letters were sent out, with the result that practically all those to whom they were addressed responded in person and made adequate settlement, and thereby escaped being haled before the Council of Defense and the newspaper notoriety incident to such hearings. It is expected that those written to this week will show the same good common sense."

"How much wiser to come to the office, have the matter explained, and then play fair, than to grow ugly and stubborn about it, or simply to ignore the letters that have come out. It appears now as if there were going to be a few who will not respond to the invitation to make a subscription to increase one that is too small, and their cases will be referred to the County Council of Defense, which will take up each case and will, no doubt, get results."

"At the War Club offices, they are beginning to see daylight ahead. There remain but two individuals in the rural districts, with whom argument does not prevail and they will have to be dealt with by the federal authorities. In the city there are 77 who have not, to the present, done their full duty in this important war work. Of these, 24 are to be interviewed by a special committee, while the others are to get letters, which must be given prompt attention. If not, then further measures will be taken."

"As soon as the list is cleaned up the officers will settle down to collecting the payments, which are made under pledges weekly or monthly, and outside of that there will be peace and quiet and no trouble of any kind." "The Council of Defense will be in session in the Government Building today to meet seven persons who failed to respond to War Club letters. The council will meet again on Friday to meet a group of 41 citizens who did not respond to letters asking them to do their duty in connection with the War Club work. In the meantime, others, who have heretofore neglected to pay attention to War Club letters, will save themselves some trouble and perhaps some money by calling at headquarters at once and interviewing the secretary."

AMERICANIZATION WORK IS DESCRIBED

BOSTON, Mass.—Miss Minnie S. Newman, in charge of woman's work for the United States Bureau of Immigration, on Monday, explained to the members of the sub-committee on community organizations of the Americanization Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, what has been done in California along the lines of community work for Americanization.

She pointed out that although the Americanization work is a nation-wide effort, and much has already been accomplished in Massachusetts, yet California and Ohio are leading in this educational endeavor. California has already been five years working along these lines, and as a result, is well organized. In Ohio, the work has been backed by the Council of National Defense. She explained briefly, for the benefit of the committee, how the Americanization community work is carried on in both states mentioned, and then from her experience in several Massachusetts cities, told of the progress that is being made here.

DRAFT CALL FOR LIMITED SERVICE

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Provost Marshal-General on Tuesday issued a call for 18,300 white men for limited service. It was stated that draft calls would go on as usual, at least until Germany had signed armistice terms, and that the majority of officers favored their continuation until the actual conclusion of peace, holding that any other course would be unsafe in dealing with Germany.

The call issued on Tuesday provides for voluntary induction of men until Nov. 20. They will entrain between Nov. 25 and 27. Men from the following states are included in the call: Alabama, 650; Arizona, 25; Arkansas, 350; California, 815; Colorado, 20; Connecticut, 325; Delaware, 125; Idaho, 100; Illinois, 775; Indiana, 425; Iowa, 165; Kansas, 90; Kentucky, 100; Louisiana, 750; Maine, 225; Maryland, 620; Massachusetts, 850; Minnesota, 305; Missouri, 545; Montana, 100; Nebraska, 85; Nevada and New Hampshire, 60 each; New Jersey, 745; New Mexico, 75; New York, 1805; North Dakota, 100; Ohio, 675; Oklahoma, 310; Oregon, 85; Pennsylvania, 425; Rhode Island, 60; South Dakota, 10; Texas, 1100; Utah, 90; Vermont, 75; Washington, 150; West Virginia, 125; and Wisconsin, 540.

AMERICAN SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass. — The American School Peace League announces that in the selection of subjects for its annual prize essay this year, it has aimed to cooperate with President Wilson in "Making a League of Nations an essential part of the Peace Settlement." The subjects are: "Teaching the Idea of a League of Nations," and "The Essential Foundations of a League of Nations." For the past two years, in view of the universal international relations, many principals have introduced the contest as a part of the regular school work.

These awards, known as the Seabury prizes, were won last year by the contestants:

Normal School: First prize, Miss Alice A. Doner, State University, Normal, Ill.; second prize, Miss Margaret A. Hanley, State Normal School, Salem, Mass.; third prize, Miss Bonnie Kate Harrel, Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, Rock Hill, S. C.

Secondary School: First prize, Miss Esther J. Lowell, Hollywood High School, Los Angeles, Cal.; second prize, Joseph Patty, High School Santa Monica, Cal.; third prize, Miss Blanche McMullen, High School, West Chester, Penn.

RECONSTRUCTION AS CONFERENCE TOPIC

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Many problems, national, state and municipal, will confront the United States when the world war has ended. These will be outlined and discussed at the Conference on American Reconstruction Problems to be held in Rochester, N. Y., on Nov. 20, 21 and 22 under the auspices of the National Municipal League.

The future relation of the Federal Government to the states and to local communities will be considered from many angles together with corollaries—the functions of the state and municipal governments in regard to important questions, and especially transportation, housing and the employment question.

One of the sessions will be given over to a discussion of what the federal government has already done, as war-time measures, in controlling the transportation, food, fuel, power, light and public works of the country for the benefit of the nation as a whole, and for the prompt and successful prosecution of the war and what may be expected in the way of the logical development along these lines when peace is once established.

TAX EVASIONS IN UTAH UNCOVERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Governor Simon Bamberger has issued a report, showing that as a result of tax evasion investigations so far conducted 85,000 acres of land, not previously taxed, will be assessed. The State, thereby, will derive an additional revenue of \$44,900. The cost of the investigation thus far is about \$10,000 of the fund of \$25,000 granted by the Legislature.

The work so far covered involves land in 14 of the 28 counties of the State, and the investigators predict that in probing conditions in the remaining counties, they will be able to bring to light many more cases where taxation has been evaded.

HELLENISM AND GREEK SITUATION

Christos Vassilakakis Would Have Allied Powers Restore the Ancient Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Restoration of Hellenism in Greece, through the offices of the United States, Great Britain and France, was urged by Christos Vassilakakis, a member of the Greek Parliament and delegate of the Central Committee of Unredeemed Greeks, at a mass meeting of Greeks held at Carnegie Hall in this city recently.

"The whole European question," said Mr. Vassilakakis, "is the eternal struggle between the two conceptions, democracy and autocracy, and the principal stage of this struggle for centuries has been in the seat of the Greek nation."

"Hellenism was the champion of democracy. Hellenism, by its revolution of 1916 against its pro-German and autocrat King, spread the democratic spirit all over the world, so that the Russian revolution followed later on, and the American democracy entered the war a year after."

"During the second half of the Fifteenth Century, when Hellenism disappeared in the Red Sea of its own blood in the Orient, not only did France and England finish their 100 years' war, but America appeared from the waves of the ocean."

"Our first revolution of 1774 took place just one year before the American Revolution of 1775. The independence of the United States was declared in Philadelphia, a Greek name meaning 'love and fraternity.'"

During our second revolution of 1821 to 1829, our nation succeeded in obtaining financial support from the Americans. During the economical crisis of 1858 to 1860, the Greeks found a solution of their problems through emigration to America. Before the outbreak of the war, the United States had given to Greece their Mississippi and Idaho, and Greece was able to defend herself against the menace of aggression of Turkey, thanks to these two strong American warships."

"Is it possible that America with France and Great Britain will neglect the complete restoration of Hellenism? If they have deemed it to be their sacred duty to restore the Jews in their Palestine, expelled 2000 years ago, why not do the same for the Greeks, who, expelled and deported without mercy from Thrace and Asia Minor four years ago, are fighting now by their side."

"If the Allies are fighting now for democracy—how will they neglect the mother of democracy?"

LIMOUSINE LOAD OF WHISKY IS SEIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PORTLAND, Me.—A limousine, laden from floor to roof with whisky, was captured by Portland officers, who lay in wait for the dispensers of the contraband until two o'clock in the morning at a shed in the rear of a house on York Street. The driver stopped the engine after a long night ride of 120 miles. Two men alighted and several cases were removed and deposited in the shanty, when four officers suddenly appeared. They took possession of the car, and both travelers were ironed together. The big limousine was driven to the county jail with the entire contents just as it had been packed in Boston. There were 20 cases of 24 pints of whisky each.

The drivers were Joseph Duble of this city and Robert H. Keating of Dorchester, Mass. Mr. Keating claimed that he was paid \$60 to make the trip and that the car was the property of his father, an automobile dealer in Boston. Both men were held for a hearing on two charges, unlawful possession and illegal transportation and are held on bail of \$500 each. A charge of unlawful transportation was also lodged against them in the federal court. This is the third largest seizure made by the present sheriff's force and was the result of a definite tip.

BONDED WHISKY IS ORDERED FORFEITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BANGOR, Me.—Judge Blanchard of the municipal court has ordered the 56 cases of bonded whisky, seized recently by Sheriff Thayer at the Maine Central freight sheds, forfeited to the State, ruling that no one had appeared to claim them. This was followed by a restraining order, issued by Judge Hale of the United States District Court, on a petition in behalf of the

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Director General of Railroads, ordering a hearing Nov. 9.

The shipment seized was one of several made from the custom house in Chicago to the custom house in Bangor by owners in bond for rewarehousing. The whisky had been disposed of by agents of the shippers and delivered direct to purchasers, who have withdrawn it from bond, thus keeping clear of all state authority.

Sheriff Thayer contends that the seized shipment was stored in the freight shed like ordinary freight, there being nothing to indicate that it was in bond, and he says there were several cases missing. United States District Attorney John P. A. Merrill of Portland says that the municipal court has no jurisdiction in the case. Attorney-General Guy H. Sturgis, acting for the State, contends that the shipment was not made by the government, but by the owner of the liquor, the government being interested only in lien claims for duties, war tax and such charges, and that the liquor was subject to seizure. This being a test case, it is attracting considerable attention.

TEXAS PROHIBITION LAW STILL IN COURTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Texas.—The latest development in the situation brought about by the decision of the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals that the statewide prohibition law is invalid, was the granting of an injunction by Judge George Calhoun of the Travis County district court, restraining certain Houston breweries from manufacturing, receiving, transporting or selling liquors.

A finding by Judge Calhoun in a civil action, closely following the decision of the Court of Criminal Appeals, amounted to an upholding of the constitutionality of the statute. The appeal will go to the Court of Civil Appeals and in the next instance to the State Supreme Court.

As soon as the decision of the Court of Criminal Appeals was known, Attorney-General B. F. Looney gave warning to the transportation companies and others concerned that the decision affected only that feature of the law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and gave notice that by the terms of the law the rendering invalid of any feature leaves the other features intact. He holds, in consequence, that it will still be unlawful to transport, advertise or manufacture liquors even if the court's decision stands.

BOND BUYING BELOW PAR IS CENSURED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—After he had admitted purchasing from \$1200 to \$1400 worth of Liberty bonds at from 80 to 91 cents on the dollar, G. L. Benson of Holdenville, Okla., chairman of the Hughes County Council of Defense, was deposed from office and dismissed from the executive committee of the county council by the Oklahoma State Council of Defense. The council resolved that any person who purchases Liberty bonds at less than their market value is injuring the sale of future bonds and doing an unpatriotic act. The state council requested that its action be given widest publicity and that purchasers be given to understand that profiteering in these bonds will not be tolerated.

GUARDS PLACED ON GERMAN SHIPS

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The Argentine Government has placed a military guard on three German merchant ships interned at Bahia Blanca. The vessels are the Seydlitz, Sevilla and Patagonia. In April, 1917, the Argentine Government ordered that all German ships in Argentine waters be concentrated at Buenos Aires and a special guard placed over them. The German Minister protested strongly against the proposal, and apparently it was not carried out.

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SECOND MACY AWARD REJECTED

San Francisco Metal Trades Council Asks That Matter Be Taken to Board of Appeals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—General dissatisfaction among ship workers on the Pacific Coast has greeted the decision that has just been given by the United States Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board regarding wages and working conditions in the metal trades and generally known as the second Macy award. The Metal Trades Council of San Francisco and vicinity at a meeting in Emeryville on Sunday rejected the award and elected delegates to the Pacific Coast Metal Trades District Council that is to meet in Seattle, Wash., on Nov. 7 and passed resolutions asking the Pacific Coast organization to take the matter to the United States Board of Review and Appeals.

The award to which objection is made affects 150,000 workmen producing ships on the Pacific Coast, and the vote to reject the award represents 56 unions in the San Francisco Bay region.

The chief objection seems to be in the matter of wages, the men having asked for \$1 an hour and having been awarded 80 cents. The question of double pay for the Saturday half holiday, which has been a cause of unrest among certain groups of ship workers on the Pacific coast, particularly those of Seattle and Oakland, for several weeks, was not mentioned in the award, and this also is said to be a matter of dissatisfaction. The question of piecework, which was not taken up in the award, is also a matter of contention, and the boiler makers of San Francisco are to send a delegate to Washington to take the matter up with the proper officials there.

IN THE LIBRARIES

One feature of the report of Louise P. Latimer, supervisor of work with schools of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, is worth thoughtful attention.

The report sets forth that the library has long been desirous of furnishing books for the parochial schools of the District, 16 in number, and enrolling 4500 pupils. A preliminary conference was held with two Roman Catholic teachers, the head of the catalogue department, who is a Roman Catholic, the head of the children's department, and the supervisor. A plan adopted provided for the formation of a permanent committee; arranged that the Roman Catholic members of the committee review the books of the collection on the single point as to whether any of them were unacceptable to those responsible for Roman Catholic children; that the books be sent to teachers, who would register their opinions on cards furnished by the library, giving author, title, name of reviewer, "O. K." or "Not desirable," and reasons; that a list of the books voted not desirable be made, and such books be avoided in the collections sent; and that a letter be sent to the head of every parochial school offering books, and explaining the work of the committee. The permanent committee bears the title, (Roman) Catholic Review Committee, and its work is to review the yearly additions to the collection, "on the point of acceptability for use with (Roman) Catholic children."

However much fiction the men in service may demand of the camp libraries of the American Library Association, there is no fiction in their expressed appreciation of this service, and no need of it to make their requests and comments intensely interesting, or to stimulate those at home to further endeavor in their behalf. These are some of the true stories gathered from camp and hospital:

"A book—any book I'd like?" repeated the soldier. "Why, ma'am, there is a story I'd sure like, but I

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don't suppose you could possibly get it for me. I began that story in an old Saturday Evening Post I picked up in a Y hut one night, and the very next day we were sent up front. It's a funny thing, but all the time in these here hospitals, and in the boat coming back here, the thing that's worried me most was how the fellow in that story got out of his scrape. I don't seem to worry half as much about what's going to happen to me. But it's powerful long waiting, lying here, and if I could only find out about that man I'd be mighty glad."

Following the slender clue the boy was able to give, the American Library Association readily found the story, recently published in book form, and within a short time it reached the general hospital where the returned soldier lay. "If you could have seen him," wrote the hospital librarian, "with one large, freckled hand clasped lovingly around that book, and his one blue eye beaming gratification under the bandages. At last he was going to find out what happened to 'that fellow.'"

"I've heard about this Shakespeare all my life, but never had time to read him," said a husky fighting man. "What place would you advise me to begin with?" The librarian advised "Julius Caesar," and the soldier bore off the volume, a look of great satisfaction on his face.

A man from the Southwest who admitted that he had read very little in his entire lifetime picked up a copy of Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." "Well, here's a book I began 20 years ago and never finished," he exclaimed. "I borrowed that book, I remember, and when I was halfway through it somebody went and pinched it off of me. Now I'm going to read it through." He did, and afterward came back for many books, nearly all tales of adventure.

"There's a book I've been wanting for four years," said a new arrival from the Hawaiian Islands. "It's called 'Omar Kam.'" The soldier was quickly supplied with a copy of the "Rubaiyat."

Another soldier asked for a famous book written a long time ago. It was called "The Lad," and he had always wanted to read it.

"The Lad?" queried the librarian. "I don't seem to know it. Do you remember the author's name? No? Perhaps you haven't got the name quite right. Spell it for me."

"Double L-a-d," replied the boy, and the librarian handed him a recent edition of the "Iliad."

Perhaps the most extraordinary request yet made came from an artillery man, formerly a cow puncher in Arizona. He asked for Marcus Aurelius "Reflections," and became so absorbed in it that he renewed the book twice. "He says the same things I used to think, out on the range," he told the librarian.

The need for trained librarians far exceeds the supply and it is impossible for public libraries to retain their competent workers because of the extremely poor salaries which they pay,

according to a report compiled by the Clearing House for War-Time Training for Women in cooperation with the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations. This particular section devoted to library work continues that librarians find the best financial opportunities outside the public library and that the latter will be permanently crippled unless more women can be recruited for this work and paid better salaries. Librarians in large business corporations are important members of the staff and are, as a rule, extremely well paid. There is, too, a great increase in the number of librarians sought for in banks, factories and other business houses. Moreover, it is stated that many trained and experienced librarians have been appointed to positions in different departments of the federal government and a number have been sent overseas on important errands connected with the organization of file and library departments.

CUBA-RIO DE JANEIRO CABLE TO BE LAID

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—Concession to lay and operate a cable from Rio de Janeiro to Cuba has been granted by the Brazilian Government to the Central and South American Telegraph Company through its representative, Frank Carney.

In February, 1918, the Brazilian Government granted a concession to the Central and South American Telegraph Company to lay a cable between Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. With the laying of these cables South America will be completely encircled by this company's cables, having connections with the United States at Galveston and New York.

At present an American cable is only in operation on the west coast of South America, terminating at Valparaiso with land line connection to Buenos Aires.

DRY AMENDMENT IS FAVORED IN OREGON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Ratification of the national prohibition amendment by the Oregon Legislature at its session to open early in January is assured from pledges received by the Oregon Anti-Saloon League from legislative nominees. Oregon already has prohibition, by virtue of a constitutional amendment enacted by the people, which was later made effective by a bone-dry law enacted by the Legislature. With a heavy majority for ratification pledged, and in the consciousness that a heavy preponderance of sentiment in Oregon favors the most effective prohibition measures practicable, it is not unlikely that the voice of the Oregon Legislature will be unanimous for the ratification of the national amendment, in the view of Anti-Saloon League officials.

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SPANISH FESTIVAL IN HISTORIC CITY

King Alfonso Attends Celebrations at Scene of Overthrow of Moorish Hosts at Beginning of the Spanish Nation's History

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—In the full historical and national sense Covadonga is the name of what is probably the most significant place in the world for Spain, who certainly regards it as such, and now to the utmost of her capacity celebrates the twelfth centenary of the great event that is associated with the beautiful little town that nestles on the sides of the Asturian hills. The King and Queen, all the dignitaries of the land, and the people in general have joined in a great celebration. It was at Covadonga in 718 that the Moorish hosts were thrown back and there took place the beginning of the great Reconquista, which gave Spain back to herself and started her as a nation. The Spaniards say definitely that their nationality dates from Covadonga in 718. This, evidently, is a good reason for great celebrations, and to some people it may seem well that at such a moment the nation and its leaders can completely detach their minds from the somewhat ironical circumstances of the present international political situation of the country. Nothing has been permitted to mar the success of this commemoration.

Although the fact of the occurrence and its significance seems on the whole to be established, it is considered that there is no first-class event in history upon which the details that have been handed down are so meager as in this case. Had they not been succeeded by the extensive legend that has been propagated through the ages, history indeed might have had nothing to say about Covadonga today. As it is, the critics and the savants have assailed it strenuously, but the balance of opinion is substantially on the side of Covadonga, and the nation accepts the story implicitly with all the romance and color attached to it, and with no less enthusiasm because it is so intimately associated with a religious legend, enabling the Spaniards to make their favorite combination of religion and patriotism in a celebration. But probably the religious element in what may be called the great Covadonga idea is responsible for three-fourths of the amount of suspicion that has been cast upon the story in general.

Covadonga is in the north, in the Province of Asturias, near to Oviedo. It is a beautiful spot, set on the side of craggy slopes with streams coursing through and a tumbling waterfall, while a path winds along the side of the hill serpent-wise to the great basilica with its two tall-pointed towers that stands prominently at the extremity. Picturesque little houses are scattered here and there without any settled order; shops thrive on their sales of mementoes of Covadonga and symbols of its legend. So much is the little town or village obsessed by the legend or devoted to it—and so much does it thrive upon it—that it is truly said to pervade the whole place and its precincts.

Balbin de Unquera wrote that "of scarcely any liberator of peoples or of any restorer of nationalities are fewer remembrances preserved." This is in reference to Pelayo. Who he was, whence he came, whether he went, are questions that some serious people answer with confidence, and many do not answer at all. Reference to him is searched for, and, as some say, found in the Moorish chronicles of Abu Hayan and Ben Abd el Rahman, and in the Spanish chronicles of Albeldense and of the Monte de Silos. Nothing is known of him before the great battle of Covadonga, and the general explanation of the origin of Pelayo is that he was a noble Goth who was a refugee in the Asturian mountains, an exile from the court of Toledo. With slender materials to work upon, romance and legend have clothed him brilliantly.

To such a story the romantic beauty of Covadonga adapts itself admirably and the people are able to point out the paths by which Pelayo and his little army descended upon the Moorish hosts and conquered them, from which time they were rolled back and back and Spain at length was liberated. How Pelayo came to gather his army together is unknown, though that is nothing against the story and the probability of its being true. The Moors were in possession of Spain, and they were in strong force here. Pelayo came down upon them, and in a combat in which the numbers were amazingly unequal he gained the day. The number of the conquered Moors is variously stated at from 7000 to 70,000. Despite the paucity of concrete evidence it is almost certain that the battle did take place and that the Moorish tide then turned. But the critical doubters and natural scientists have been measuring the heights of the surrounding hills, and the valley space, and they declare that, even putting the figures at the minimum, no such battle could have taken place in such a confined area. However, for the purpose of the present celebrations Spain has assumed that there was a man, noble, heroic and romantic, Don Pelayo; that with a small force he came down from the hills and defeated a tremendous Moorish army, and that from that time the Spanish nation was born.

An idea of the way in which the celebration is regarded in the most responsible and, as one might say, enlightened quarters may be gathered from a short extract from an article by Señor Leon Roch in La Epoca. He writes: "The name of Covadonga stands for one of the greatest and most glorious events in our history, and this alone fills a great number of

pages in the epic story. This and Granada synthesize the whole of the epic struggle of seven centuries. But its significance is even greater and more important than this. Covadonga is the beginning of independence, it is the germ of nationality, it is the commencement of a glorious life that had so often seemed extinct. This celebration is not only a national solemnity; it is a festival of the race. . . . In the virtue and energy of the race, and in the faith which will accompany it always in its struggles and its sad hours, we must trust and seek support to contend against the dangers that now surround us."

For months past Covadonga, with the assistance of the larger Oviedo and of the people and institutions, municipal and otherwise, of the country round about and of the governmental and other authorities in the capital also, has been making great preparations for this celebration. A national park was to be opened in the neighborhood, a beginning was to be made upon various commemorative ventures of some importance, and Oviedo determined upon special celebrations on its own account, while its various commercial and industrial institutions and its workers' societies determined to take advantage of the occasion to petition the Minister of Works, Señor Cambó, who was coming officially to represent the government, to grant many things of which they were all in urgent need.

Here it may be said that when at last, amid much rejoicing, Señor Cambó did arrive he was besieged with these deputations, promised as much as he could, and for the rest undertook that he would send down a commission from Madrid to inquire into the whole subject. King Alfonso took the deepest personal interest in the proceedings, and wrote a letter in advance to his friend, the Marqués de Villavicencio de Asturias, in which he said: "The moment appears to me to be perfect for the consecration of the national park. We are going to do something quite unique in the world, to unite art, nature, and history at the place of the birth of a nation. And that is not done with money; above all it bears the seal of twelve centuries. Such is Covadonga. I will be there on the 7th, and will speak to you about all this. A warm embrace from your old and very affectionate friend, Alfonso."

The celebrations were carried through with great éclat and some curious incidents and accompaniments. The Escorta Real came along from Madrid to act as guard to His Majesty, and the municipal band from the capital was also introduced into the proceedings. The King and Queen arrived by automobile from San Sebastian amid scenes of enormous enthusiasm. The railways were taxed to their utmost capacity by special trains and all the roads leading to Covadonga were packed with traffic of every description. It was truthfully said that there was not sufficient room in Covadonga for all the people who wished to be there. At night there were great illuminations in the little town and on the mountain sides, and the ceremonies of one kind and another were continued for two or three days.

UTAH MAY RAISE RUBBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—That Utah may become a rubber-producing state, is the opinion expressed by Marcus E. Jones, geologist, who has just returned from the Utah desert where he states approximately 1,000,000 acres of land bear a rubber-producing plant. Mr. Jones spent the summer in research work for the University of California. Aside from discovering hundreds of miles of desert soil bearing a rubber plant, Mr. Jones said his experiments showed at least a third of Utah's land may be adapted to raising the plant.

DRAFTED MEN CUTTING TIMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—The government has sent 325 men from Camp Jackson, South Carolina, to the western part of North Carolina where they will be employed in cutting spruce timber for the production of aircraft. The men for the most part were drafted men who had been placed in the limited service class. It is understood that other men are to be sent to the forests of the western part of the State for the same purpose at an early date.

MR. PASHITCH ASKS AID FOR JUGO-SLAVS

Serbian Premier Declares That Recognition by Italy Would Strengthen Liberated Races of the Dual Monarchy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy.—It is reported that Mr. Pashitch has been received by both Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino on his way through Rome. His recently expressed wish, as stated in Le Temps, that the Allies should recognize Serbia's right to liberate its oppressed brothers and to unite them with itself in a free and independent state is the subject of a long comment in the Corriere della Sera. It quotes the statement of Mr. Pashitch to the effect that such a declaration coming from Serbia's great allies would be particularly opportune as it would raise the morale of the Serbians, Croatsians, and Slovenes within the Dual Monarchy, sustain their resistance, and, above all, paralyze the intrigues directed against their national union and the general policy of the Allies. It was especially necessary, Mr. Pashitch declared, to guard against the frauds which the Viennese Government had been preparing since it saw the prospect of victory for the Central Powers disappear. Faced with the necessity for yielding, she declared herself ready to set up a new Jugo-Slavia under her own scepter. Was there any need, Mr. Pashitch asked, to show that such a Jugo-Slavia would serve Austro-Hungarian interests, since it would remain subject to the Germans and Magyars?

On the other hand, he said, a Jugo-Slavia created by Serbia, helped and supported by the great Allies, and founded on the basis of the treaty of Corfu, would always remain the ally of the Entente Powers who were fighting for the formation of national states and against every kind of hegemony, above all a German one.

Mr. Pashitch's statements, the Corriere declares, are in perfect harmony with the Italian Government's view, which holds that the movement of the Jugo-Slav peoples for the conquest of their independence and their constitution as a free state is in harmony with the ideals for which the Allies are fighting as well as with the objects of a just and lasting peace. Those who wish to split hairs, the Corriere says, may raise the objection that as Serbia is already an independent State, the Italian declaration does not allude to its people, but only to those which are oppressed by Austria-Hungary.

The statement, however, speaks plainly of a free state comprising the Jugo-Slav peoples, and as the Jugo-Slavs, or in other words, the Southern Slavs, include the Serbians as well as the Croatsians and Slovenes, and Jugo-Slavia is always understood to be a nation founded by all the Southern Slavs in union, this is no reason for throwing doubts on the meaning of the Italian formula.

How could it be otherwise? the Corriere asks. How could Italy, who realized her own independence under the protection of Piedmont, deny to Serbia the mission which history has given her, which is recognized by the members of the Jugo-Slav committee in the treaty of Corfu and above all, by those tens of thousands of volunteers who have hastened to fight under her banner? On the other hand, if a Jugo-Slavia is to rise upon her frontiers it is to the interest of Italy that it should include all the Southern Slavs, those to whom it would be most painful to yield to Italy's just rights as well as those who possess more disinterested feelings and are ready to make the sacrifices necessary to obtain their unity.

Moreover, if the constitution of a Jugo-Slavia is to serve as Italy's guarantee against their common enemies, the Germans and Magyars, who wish to possess a sea which does not belong to them, the new nation should not be the smallest but the largest possible. Nor is this all. Mr. Pashitch advises the Entente to give full consideration to the game Austria is playing. Warned by events she declares herself ready to create a Jugo-Slavia under her own scepter. Such a solu-

tion, he insists, would be the worst one for the Italians, because, while it would aggravate the territorial differences between them and the Jugo-Slavs, it would strengthen Austria-Hungary and perpetuate her menace and her pressure upon the Italian frontiers. The only way to avoid this, he says, is to proclaim the union of all the Southern Slavs under the guidance of Serbia and to enter into the spirit, though not the letter—all of which they cannot accept—of the treaty of Corfu. By promising them their complete unity and independence, the Entente, the Corriere maintains, would alienate them from Austria, strengthen the tendencies to revolt, the spirit of autonomy and the thirst for freedom which are current among them, and by counterming the maneuver of the Hapsburgs would help to disperse the unity of the enemy.

It is therefore, to Italy's supreme interest, the Corriere continues, that the Allies should pursue the way pointed out by Mr. Pashitch and indicated also by the whole history of the Jugo-Slav movement which has received solemn recognition in the Italian declaration. It is a case of descending from the general to the particular, not as concerning territorial questions but in the direction which the movement for the liberation of the Southern Slavs is to take. This movement must rally round one authority and one banner, for only in this way can it be consolidated and develop in the way necessary for the constitution of a state organization. It would be too much for the Jugo-Slav committee to ask to be recognized as the equal of the Tzecho-Slovak Committee as the representative of the future nation, nor would it exercise the authority nor have the credit and prestige of the Tzecho-Slovak Committee which clearly directs a powerful organization both within the monarchy and without.

The Southern Slavs have in a sense something more organic and stronger round which to group themselves, in the shape of a sister nation already free and independent, in which their most enlightened members have already recognized the proclaimer of their freedom. It must always be remembered, the Corriere declared, that the war broke out because Austria saw in Serbia, the Piedmont of a Jugo-Slavia. It attributed the assassination of the Archduke to the adherents of the Jugo-Slav movement, and thought that by military aggression it could prevent the growth of an idea as it thought in 59 to conquer Piedmont and prevent Italian unification. Great ideas make their way, the Corriere declares, in spite of all attempts to suppress them.

So, it was with the Italian idea, it says, and so it will be with the Jugo-Slav idea, but it is the Allies' duty to favor and develop it. A great step has been taken by the Italian declaration, it adds; other steps must follow, among them that invoked by the Serbian Premier.

NAVAL PETTY OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A new Admiralty order affecting the petty officers of the seamen, signal, telegraphist, sailmaker and stoker branches, provides that all time over eight years as petty officer subsequent to June 30 shall count as chief petty officer time for pension, provided the men are recommended for advancement to that rating, and that it shall count also for increase of pay on their becoming chief petty officers. This arrangement is subject to reconsideration after the war.

INDIA DISCOURAGES BUILDING OF SHIPS

Here Timber Resources Cannot Be Turned to Profitable Account Owing to Lack of Materials and Skilled Labor

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—In view of the urgency of the shipping problem all over the world, it was recently urged upon the government of India that this country might furnish an appreciable contribution toward its solution by resuscitating the shipbuilding industry of India. India has never been a great shipbuilding country, but she has vast resources, and in the days of sailing ships used to build a certain proportion of the vessels plying in the eastern seas. Before the war small steamships used occasionally to be turned out from small private yards on the Hooghly, and in view of the difficulty of constructing steel ships at present, it was proposed that India should indent upon her large timber resources, and build a quantity of wooden ships.

The government of India has been considering the question, and has now issued a communiqué intimating its opinion that "local resources under present war conditions cannot economically be turned to account in this direction," and going on to explain why. There would in the first place, says the government, be great difficulties in the way of providing the necessary materials and skilled labor in the comparatively undeveloped state of the ship construction industry in India, and secondly, "such engineering productive capacity as exists is already largely, and to a greater extent will soon be, engaged in other essential work which could not be carried on concurrently with the development of a shipbuilding industry."

For the construction of steel or composite vessels, it would be necessary to import from abroad all the steel plates and boilers, most of the propelling machinery and the greater part of the structural steel work at a cost and an initial risk of loss in transit which alone would be serious obstacles to the work, while the same materials can more rapidly be utilized for the same purpose at or nearer to the place of their own production. By the use of timber for the construction of wooden ships these difficulties could be overcome only to a comparatively small extent. For example, this would not obviate the necessity of obtaining the engines and boilers from abroad.

On the other hand, the engineering firms and workshops on which it would be necessary to rely for the execution of the work are already employed in a manner more appropriate to their equipment and experience, and therefore to greater economic advantage on the construction of launches, barges and other small craft, and on the even more important work of repairs to existing vessels, as well as in the production of the large variety of miscellaneous articles required by the troops in the field, which depend on this country for much of their engineering plant and stores. The utilization of Indian firms in these directions must be increased to the utmost in view of the continued depletion of Indian stocks of imported articles and machinery, and the gov-

ernment are satisfied that by the concentration of efforts in this direction more valuable results will be secured than by attempting to build large cargo steamers in the unfavorable conditions which have been mentioned."

In a separate communication the government of India has explained the various ways in which it is prepared to help and encourage the construction by private enterprise of such wooden sailing ships, with or without auxiliary power, as can readily be built in India. These will undoubtedly render useful service, especially in facilitating the coastal trade, thus relieving to some extent the pressure on the railway transport system.

The government has also made inquiries regarding the possibility of constructing ferro-concrete vessels in India, but has been advised that it is undesirable to attempt the construction of these until a few months have passed, in which time experience will have been gained elsewhere of the behavior of vessels of this kind in a seaway. The construction of ferro-concrete ships appears to be promising, but must still be regarded as experimental, and the expert advisers of the Munitions Board (Indian) are in touch with the Admiralty with a view to taking advantage of their experience as soon as definitely favorable results and suitable designs have been established.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The executive of the National Conference of Friendly Societies recently interviewed the Minister of Reconstruction on the subject of the draft bill for the establishment of a Ministry of Health and Local Government. After hearing the provisions of the bill, the executive unanimously notified Dr. Addison of their inability to support the bill as it stood, in view of the fact that it is proposed to incorporate in the new ministry the administration of the whole of the existing Poor Law, without any provision for the future dissolution of the non-medical side of the Poor Law from the new ministry. The Friendly societies are of opinion that a bill drawn on the lines indicated by Dr. Addison would be unacceptable not only to the general public, but would result in tainting the whole of their thrift and health insurance work which is also to be associated with the new ministry.

COMPOSITION OF FLAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Flax Control Board announces that by the Imported Flax (Dealings) Order, 1913, the purchase of British flax and tow not yet imported into the United Kingdom is prohibited. It is further provided that the purchase of any flax or tow not yet imported into the United Kingdom, except Dutch and Russian flax or tow, is permitted without permits in the case of all persons not being consumers of flax, and subject to permits in the case of consumers. The sale of such flax is prohibited except under permit. Application should be made for permits under this order to the Flax Control Board, Scottish Sub-Committee, Victoria Chambers, Dundee, or Irish Sub-Committee, 31 Wellington Place, Belfast.

BISHOP WAKEFIELD AND WAR PROBLEMS

Representative of British Government on Mission to the United States and Canada Says Germany Must Pay for Atrocities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Rt. Rev. Henry Russell Wakefield, Lord Bishop of Birmingham, England, representing the British Government on a mission to Canada and the United States in connection with plans for cooperation between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race on matters of social reconstruction after the war, has just arrived in this city after carrying on his work through Canada.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Bishop Wakefield said that it is the duty of the people of the allied and associated nations at this time to guard against the temptation to forget and forgive the many crimes and atrocities perpetrated by the Prussians during the war. All of these things must be taken into account and atoned for in the great settlement, he said, in effect. It will do the Prussian no good to relieve him of the proper consequences of his atrocious acts, the Bishop continued. The continuance of the barbarities up to the very last, such as the sinking of the *Leinster*, which was no more than a large ferryboat running between Ireland and England, he said, will tend strongly to discourage the development of false sympathy and hold the Allies to the performance of strictest justice in settling with the Germans.

"I do not think," said Bishop Wakefield, "that Germany should be admitted to a League of Nations until she is thoroughly democratized and I am not at all sure that she is ready to attempt to erect democratic institutions. It is probable that Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria will have to become separate entities as has been the case with Poland and Hungary."

INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AT WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At the second meeting of the Joint Industrial Council for the Furniture Industry, held at the Ministry of Labor under the chairmanship of Mr. L. Lecky of the Amalgamated Union of Upholsterers, the council approved of the setting up of district councils in various parts of Great Britain, and agreed upon the constitution that such district councils should have. Two sectional sub-committees were appointed—one to advise in regard to matters affecting education for the trade, the other to advise in regard to the rationing of raw materials. The council have offered to mediate in a labor dispute that is now taking place in High Wycombe, and they have every hope that their effort to bring about a satisfactory settlement will be successful.



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AUSTRALIAN PLANS FOR SAFER PACIFIC

Problem of Supplying Shortage of Labor for Industries Is Discussed by the Australian Inter-State Commission

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Oct. 22.

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The Pacific Islands have at least one thing in common with the rest of the world, and that is the question of labor. Labor in these islands is certainly not as exacting as in more civilized parts, and strikes and kindred evils, the outcome of spurious democracy, are unknown in the Pacific. This happy state of affairs is no doubt largely due to the fact that the British possessions in the Pacific are Crown colonies.

The Australian Inter-State Commission, acting under instructions of the federal government, recently explored amongst other Pacific problems, the labor conditions. In the opening sentence of its report to the government, the commission laid down one fundamental fact. It is obvious, it declared, apart from any other considerations, that climatic conditions eliminate any possibility of utilizing white labor, even if it were available. The commission was practically unanimous in asserting that the most acute difficulty at present influencing industrial development of the Pacific Islands is the insufficiency of labor. It was claimed that unless this shortage were remedied, it would mean an insuperable hindrance to progress. Several witnesses who were examined by the commission asserted that, while the Germans were permitted by treaty to recruit labor in the British Solomon Islands, the planters in that territory were not allowed to exercise similar privileges in German New Guinea, or in the Bismarck Archipelago.

The convention, dated Nov. 14, 1899, made between Great Britain and Germany for the settlement of the Samoan and other questions was quoted in support of this contention. The convention provides that: "It is also understood that the stipulation of the declaration between the two governments, signed at Berlin on April 10, 1886, respecting freedom of commerce in the western Pacific, applies to the islands mentioned in the aforesaid convention. It is similarly understood that the arrangements at present in force as to the engagement of laborers by Germans in the Solomon Islands permit Germans to engage those laborers on the same conditions as those which are, or which shall be, imposed on British subjects non-resident in those islands."

The commissioners pointed out that hitherto the chief sources of labor for the production of copra have been the islands themselves. To supplement these, Indians, Chinese, and Japanese have been proposed. Practically the whole of the Indian population employed in the western Pacific is located in the Fiji group. The East Indians serving under indenture in 1914 numbered over 15,000, and there were over 37,000 time-expired indentured immigrants remaining or settling in the colony. Indian is preferred to Chinese labor in Fiji. The indenture system, however, has met with the disapproval of the Indian Government, and within a brief period will be no longer operative. The commissioners state that it has been proposed that the Indian Government and people would have no objection to village communities emigrating provided the men were accompanied by their wives and children, and were enabled to settle down under "village" conditions. This, it is practicable, appears to be the most satisfactory solution of the labor difficulty, if India is to be relied upon as the chief source. If families are brought out under the conditions indicated, it naturally follows that, as the children grow up, an increasing supply of labor would become available to meet the growing demand.

It was later stated in the commissioners' report that the Indian Government has finally decided to abolish the system of indentured control, and that, in conjunction with the imperial authorities, the government had provided for the indentured immigrant into a Fiji system of choice as to service after six months of "selected employment." Settlement by Hindus is to be encouraged by rent-free garden plots and by grants of land up to five acres after three years' employment. Assistance is also to be provided for the emigration of families and for "back passage" to Hindus wishing to return.

Whereas, generally speaking, the Indians are only to be found in Fiji, the Chinese are located throughout the South Pacific Islands. The Inter-State Commission report says there are no precise figures available as to the actual numbers, but from various sources it would appear probable that the total number does not exceed 4000, whilst it is said that the Indians look down upon the islanders as "Jungles," and will not mix with them. Such, however, is not the case with the Chinese, who are not affected by caste prejudices. On the other hand, the natives do not look with favor either upon the Indians or Chinese.

The Chinese certainly is not looked upon by the officials in Fiji as a prospective solution of the labor difficulty. In the annual report of the Governor for the year 1913 to the Secretary of State for the Colonies it is stated that "During 1913 Messrs. McNeill and Chhman Lal visited Fiji to inquire into the working of the system of indentured Indian immigrant laborers and to report to the government of India. It is not yet known what the ultimate result of the visit may be, but it is hoped that the system will be allowed to continue, as

the agricultural prosperity of the colony must depend for many years to come on the supply of laborers from India."

The commission took evidence upon Japanese labor, when it was contended that the Japanese compared well with the Indians. It was stated that they were industrious, peaceful, easily satisfied, and would make desirable South Sea immigrants. Owing, however, to the remarkable development of tropical agriculture in Java, and the large local demand for labor, it will probably be found that, as a source of labor supply for the increasing requirements of the Pacific Islands, it will not be seriously considered if other satisfactory arrangements can be made.

The commissioners state that the native population of the islands is not ascertainable with any reasonable degree of accuracy. The following shows a rough estimate:

British Possessions 537,000

German 824,000

French 54,000

French and British (New Hebrides) 70,000

United States (Samoa) 9,000

Total 1,514,000

It would appear, continue the commissioners, from these figures, that, provided that labor were readily obtainable, the native population is sufficient for the purpose of meeting all reasonable labor requirements. Owing, however, to the absence, with rare exceptions, of any stress on the means of existence, and the fact that the fertile lands and seas provide in abundance the modest requirements of these native races, they naturally display no general inclination for anything in the shape of sustained labor. In addition to these features, the prevailing communal custom by which all property is shared in common by the members of the community tends to discourage, if it does not entirely destroy, the incentive for sustained individual effort. What may be done by wise and sympathetic governments toward improving conditions of the native races, and by diverting their energies toward useful and peaceful occupations, is in course of demonstration by the present administration of British Papua. The natives of this territory and adjacent islands without doubt presented the most unpromising material for experiments of this character. From the times when the first Portuguese and Dutch navigators visited these islands, the natives were looked upon as most intractable.

In concluding their observations upon the labor and native problems of the Pacific, the Australian Inter-State Commissioners assert that the natives generally can be encouraged to cultivate for themselves coconut trees and coconut groves, and if measures are taken to safeguard their interests as traders, a considerable source of supply and wealth may in this way be developed with advantage to the natives individually and collectively, and to Pacific Island trade generally.

CAMPAIGN INCIDENTS IN PALESTINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In a dispatch dated North of Lake Tiberias, Sept. 28, Mr. W. T. Massey, representative of the British press with the expeditionary force in Palestine, writes: "The cavalry of General Allenby's army swam and forded the Jordan north of Lake Tiberias last night, and today captured the high ground east thereof. The situation is developing most favorably. The mounted troops hold a far-flung line, the horsemen converging in two great columns on the main Damascus roads. From the south yeomanry and Indian cavalry moving eastward from Beisan have taken Irbid, where a portion of the Turks' fourth army not destroyed at Amman intended to stand."

"The important railway junction of Deraa having been secured, the Arabs on our east, ignoring the bodies of the enemy between Deraa and Amman, marched north on Sheikh Miskin, which is within one cavalry month of Damascus. In going forward the cavalry several times left enemy parties in their rear in order to reap the full results of their bold strategy, the advancing infantry clearing the enemy out of isolated places, as, for instance, in the Yarmuk Valley, where Germans and Turks were holding positions on the railway after Deraa had been taken. The infantry dealt with them and prevented the destruction of some useful railway works."

"The Turks, in fear of designs on Damascus, sent down to the Jordan from that city a force composed of Germans, Turks, and some Circassians. When our cavalry were opposite the bridge at Benat Yakub, motor lorries from Damascus had deposited a thousand men on the steep eastern bank of the Jordan, covering the bridge with machine guns. They blew up the center arch of the 400-year-old bridge, making a crossing there impossible. A brigade of Australian light horse swam the river with the horses farther south, another Australian brigade making a passage of the river to the north. The ground approaching the river was marshy, but so swiftly were the difficulties surmounted that before the enemy could scramble back to their lorries 200 Turks, 50 Germans, three field guns, and some machine guns were cut off and captured."

"At six this morning the cavalry were at Dar Ezaras, astride the Damascus road, and have since advanced to El Kuneitra, within 40 miles of the ancient city. It is an interesting result of the two columns as to which will reach the coveted point first. One cannot move a mile in this rough, desolate hill country without marveling at the endurance of the troops."

CANADIAN FLAX FOR IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—According to the farm report of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, flax is now being shipped in carload lots to Ireland from Norfolk County.

DALMATIA KEEPS OLD CUSTOMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dalmatia has no railway on the coast. Even Zara, its capital, a city of 13,000 inhabitants, is without a railway station. But most travelers



One of the guides in Spalato

to these shores of the eastern Adriatic enjoy the more unique way of visiting the country by going in steamer from port to port.

It is partly on account of this isolation and separation from its neighbor that each locality has preserved its own individuality. Each principal town has its own particular costume and customs, and in some cases even its own postage stamps.

The Morlacchi peasants living in the northern part, near Zara, are supposed to be the last remnant of the ancient Romans, who fled into the mountains at the inroads of the Slavs. The women, especially, with their high cheekbones, straight black hair, and prominent features, could easily be taken for descendants of the North American Indians. They wear short, full skirts and brilliant striped aprons, and the married women tie big white kerchiefs over their hair, while both men and maidens perch on their heads a little, red cap, which grows smaller as one gets south until near Cattaro it looks like a scarlet patch. The men also brighten their costumes with multi-colored sashes wound several times around the waist and richly tinted vests fastened with large silver buttons dangling from short chains. Those who can afford it decorate the front of the waistcoat with solid knobs of brass or silver, and others, with a still more substantial bank account, continue the ornaments down the side of the dark-blue trousers. The story is related of one person sufficiently wealthy to afford these decorations in gold. He is considered the "Comte de Monte Cristo" of Dalmatia. All of the peasants wear moccasins, made of a single piece of skin sewn up to

which stand patiently with the back covered with bunches of fagots and bags of coal strung over the side. If the stock is sold both walk gayly away, the pony because he has been freed of his burden, and the master because it has been exchanged for coins. And the whole scene is in a setting of a medieval Italian town with a touch of oriental extravagance in color.

Whether attending to their daily duties or strolling along the quays in their leisure, the Dalmatian peasantry is never rough and boisterous. Their general character is brave and courageous and they have a high reputation for general probity. Their natural self-respect prevents them from begging, and the mendicant which besets the traveler in small hordes in so many countries is almost unknown among them.

The life of the Serbians of the nobility is almost as quiet and simple as that of the peasants, but its tune is played on a much lower key. The weight of the Austrian yoke is felt much more keenly by them. They always say with dignity: "My home is here," wishing it to be understood that they are Dalmatians, not Austrians, and it was reported at the beginning of the present war that many masters of these families were executed because they refused to take up arms on behalf of their conquerors.



Corner of the market-place at Spalato

form a pointed toe, called in their dialect "yanken," and many have above them leather gaiters trimmed with showy worsteds.

Whether the Morlacchi come to town with their fruits and vegetables in low, quaint wagons, or by boat at the Porta Terraferma, the wives and daughters surely do their share of hard labor. They help row the boats and land the cargoes and carry through the streets big tub-shaped baskets balanced on their heads.

When their burdens have been exchanged for provisions for their own household, in case they are religiously inclined, they attend church, taking their baskets with them and placing them on the floor beside them during their devotions. Even if a newly purchased fowl is borne therein no objection is made as long as the fowl remains silent and merely shows its curiosity by poking the head from beneath the covering. And sometimes they go from one shop window to the next on the Piazza delle Erbe, knitting or twisting wool into yarn over a small hand distaff as they walk, occasionally squatting down in the shady corner of the narrow streets for a chat with passing friends.

Zebenico could be called the Quaker town of Dalmatia, as far as costumes are concerned, for both men and women confine the material of their apparel to a nut-brown coarsely-woven homespun. The latter increase the puritanical effect by making their gowns with full skirts gathered on to simple, plain waists and wearing stiffly-starched white caps. Their only touch of color is the bright kerchief knotted around the neck and even that is arranged in prim Quaker-like folds. The husbands and fathers add heavy magenta worsted fringe around the top of their coats and have brilliant

scarlet sashes and caps to counteract the neutral tones of their costumes.

The effect of a more southern climate is felt in the life and character of the people at Spalato, the busiest town on the coast. In the market-place, which stands beneath the shadow of the Twelfth Century campanile, nearly 150 feet high, the buyers and sellers appear less serious than the northern Dalmatians and there is much good-natured bantering between them. The Morlacchi peasant with her deeply wrinkled, stolid face is never seen at Spalato. The women here show their Slavic ancestry in their strong, regular features. Some of them have a gay, intelligent expression, which makes them even handsomer. Many of them are superstitious, and it asked for their photograph would wish time to cross themselves before the film is snapped.

Their outside garment is like a long polonaise, straight in line and rich in coloring, and for fête days elaborately embroidered. Beneath it are caught glimpses of green, blue, brown or magenta skirts and gorgeous, many-hued aprons made in horizontal strips, which look much like an old-fashioned "hit or miss" carpet. The married women drape over the red cap of their girlhood days a huge silk kerchief and add another brilliant tone to their costumes.

These striking looking women and big, broad-shouldered men, resplendent in scarlet turbans and broad sashes, are distributed about the market square in picturesque groups, tending small stalls, guarding piles of fruit and vegetables, "yanken," and gorgeous colored materials heaped upon the ground, or passing to and fro to unload their wagons.

One corner is reserved for the fuel merchants, and oftentimes their only shops are the sturdy little ponies,



One of the narrow streets in Zara

which stand patiently with the back covered with bunches of fagots and bags of coal strung over the side. If the stock is sold both walk gayly away, the pony because he has been freed of his burden, and the master because it has been exchanged for coins. And the whole scene is in a setting of a medieval Italian town with a touch of oriental extravagance in color.

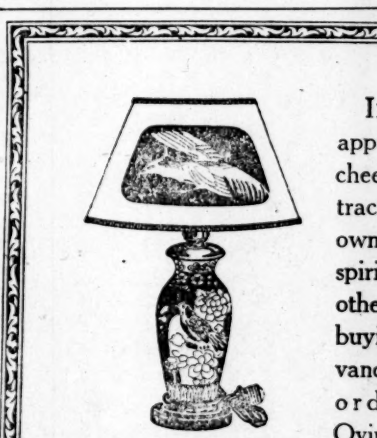
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MOVE FOR SHORTER DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina Merchants Association is taking up with the local merchants associations throughout the state their attitude toward restricting business hours during the winter for the conservation of coal.



BLACK CHINA LAMP decorated with colored birds and flowers. Blue parchment shade with black areas and colored birds. 18" high; 10" diameter. Price, \$10.00.

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NO CLASS ONE MEN FOR WELFARE WORK

Organizations Cooperating in Training Camp Activities Conform, in Recruiting, to the Wishes of General Pershing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The war welfare work organizations which are cooperating with the Commission on Training Camp Activities, are working under the following agreement relative to the employment of men within the draft age:

"That for overseas service, the organizations and the commission will appoint only men who are not in Class 1 and who are 37 years of age or over on Sept. 12, 1918. Men under that age may be appointed, if they are disqualified for military service by obvious physical defects. The War Department will be requested to call for registration and classification of men within draft age who are already working overseas with these organizations."

"That for service in America no exemption will be asked for men of Class 1. Men of other classes will be used until such classes are called for military service."

It is interesting to note that the agreement goes farther than General Pershing thought necessary, as is seen in the following letter, which he wrote on Sept. 13, prior to the adoption of the agreement:

"In view of the military importance of the Y. M. C. A. with the American expeditionary forces, and with the other allied armies, I believe that your personnel should continue for the present in the service of the Y. M. C. A., unless they are specifically called by the government for military duty of another kind."

"On the other hand, in order that we may adhere to principle of the selective draft, I suggest the following arrangement: Firstly, of the men from 32 to 45 years old now enlisted in the work, those assignable to Class 1 should leave the service of the Y. M. C. A. as soon as you can replace them. Those assigned to deferred classes should continue in service or until transferred to Class 1. Secondly, hereafter, the Y. M. C. A. should recruit no men between 32 and 45 years of age who are assigned or are likely to be assigned to Class 1. It should, however, recruit men of these ages who are assigned, or likely to be assigned to deferred classes with the understanding that they are liable to service whenever called."

"Sincerely yours,

"JOHN J. PERSHING."

Later, General Crowder advised the association:

"After giving most careful consideration to matter, I have concluded it is at present impracticable to issue instructions to local boards finally to classify registrants over 37 years of age, except those who are to be taken immediately into military service."

"I suggest as method of meeting your present difficulties that you have each registrant to be sent overseas make application for permit to depart from the United States under Section 156, Selective Service Regulations, Second Edition, which authorizes a local board to issue such a permit to a registrant who has not been finally classified, provided he has submitted a questionnaire upon which together with the application on form 1026, the board may determine whether the permit to depart from the United States should be issued."

Candidates over 36 years of age are being advised in accordance with General Crowder's statement. Acting on General Pershing's letter, the War Personnel Board will reserve the right to decline to send overseas a candidate likely to be in Class 1, even though the local draft board has issued a permit.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Writing to Sir William Howell Davies, M.P., on the subject of the continued imprisonment of conscientious objectors for disobedience to military commands, the Home Secretary, Sir George Cave, states:

"These prisoners have, before being called to the colors, failed to satisfy the tribunals established under the Military Service Acts of the conscientious character of their professed objection to military service."

IN TIMES like these people appreciate more than ever the cheeriness and charm of attractive, useful, things for their own home, and the thoughtful spirit of pleasant gifts for others. This year the Holiday buying season has been advanced a least a month. Gifts ordered immediately from Ovington's, the Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue, will reach you in ample time for the Holidays.

Send for the new catalogue.

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312-314 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

After conviction by court-martial they have had an opportunity of establishing their claim before a central tribunal with a view to their employment on work of a civil character under the Home Office Committee, and either (1) have declined to have their case, considered by that body, or (2) have failed to establish the genuineness of their claim, or (3) have refused the committee's offer of work of national importance, or (4) having been given work, have declined to comply with the committee's rules, and so have been returned to prison. I do not think the fact that these men have repeatedly refused to obey military orders proves more than that many of them prefer the quiet safety of prison to the dangers and hardships of military service. I would also point out that concessions introduced in favor of these prisoners considerably relax the severity of prison discipline."

ONTARIO CHEESE INDUSTRY PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

KINGSTON, Ont.—The United Farmers of Ontario are considering the question of forming a company to buy up all the cheese factories in this Province and operate them directly as a farming industry, the chief difficulty being the raising of the necessary capital. It is admitted that there are nearly twice as many factories as are necessary and none of them is equipped properly with cold storage rooms, so that in marketing there often results a loss.

Government supervision has raised the standard of Canadian cheese during the past 15 years to a high degree. The United Farmers of Ontario have clearly established the value of cooperative. The United Farmers Cooperative Company has been doing a large volume of business, which has resulted in a great saving to the individual farmer, besides placing within his reach improved facilities.

The Canadian farmers realize that there has been loss through inefficiency, and their new plan is a determined effort to grapple with a problem of vital concern to them. In the actual marketing of cheese, every facility is provided by the railways in the way of refrigerator cars and prompt delivery, but there is room for improvement at many factories, especially during the summer months. The factories in the Kingston district produced first-class cheese throughout the whole season this year, placing the district at the top respecting the quality. The output has been kept up and all the factories are still in operation. Some that are more favorably situated will be making cheese right up to Christmas time.

FISH WAREHOUSES STOCKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario Government Fisheries Department has already commenced to store a stock of fresh water fish in the warehouses in London and St. Thomas for winter use, and before the lakes are frozen over it is expected that about 200 tons will be in storage. Since May 1, last, the sales branch of the Fisheries Department has handled about eight tons of fish a day, even this large quantity not meeting the demands of the people.

PLANS TO EXTEND FIXING OF PRICES

Representatives of State Food Administrations to Meet With the United States Officials in Conference on the Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Further extension of price fixing by the United States Food Administration to cover beef, lamb, chicken and bacon is expected to follow a meeting in Washington this week of representatives of the state food administrations. Several of the state administrations have fixed prices recently for ham and lard, as well as other food commodities, but many of them claim that no satisfactory system has yet been offered to prevent profiteering in other meats or meat products.

It is expected, however, that the food administrators will consider carefully the system adopted a few months ago in New York City which resulted in the arrest and conviction of 234 butchers for profiteering. These retailers were found to have overcharged customers all the way from 10 to 50 per cent on meats, and not only were they compelled to refund the overcharges, but were obliged to contribute liberally to the American Red Cross. It is reported that a majority of the New York butchers submitted to the fine imposed by the local food administrator without a protest.

The New York plan is as follows: The local food administrator issues a list of prices stating the cost of the raw material and the profit permissible on first cost. Any housewife can go into a butcher's shop and not only ask the price of steak or other cut meats, but can inquire what the butcher paid for the meat. The butcher is required to give an information desired regarding the wholesale price of all food, and the customer with the price list in her hand can determine at once whether the retail price quoted is fair.

Food administrators in some of the other large cities of the United States do not favor such a system, and believe that the dealers should not be compelled to disclose wholesale prices.

In Massachusetts, the state food administration quotes two lists of prices, what the retailer should pay and what the consumer should pay on certain foodstuffs. This list, which was put into operation nearly a year ago with three or four commodities, now includes more than 25 of the most popular foodstuffs. The Massachusetts Food Administrator claims that such a system works out more satisfactorily to both the retailer and the consumer. No attempt has been made as yet to extend the Massachusetts food price list so as to include beef, lamb or mutton, and it is admitted that while hundreds of complaints have been received at the State House of profiteering in such products, the Food Administrator has yet to discover a dealer who could not justify the prices alleged to be excessive.

The Massachusetts Food Administration, as well as those in other states, invites consumers to submit plans to curb alleged profiteering not only in meats but other commodities.

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NEW YORK

ARIZONA TAX PLAN
TAKEN INTO COURTStandard Oil Company Attacks
System of Valuation and the
Whole Question of Corporate
Taxation May be ReopenedSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

TUCSON, Ariz.—The attack made by the Standard Oil Company on the system of valuation employed by the Arizona Tax Commission, in an injunction suit filed in the United States District Court at Tucson, is likely to reopen the whole question of corporate taxation, including that of the mines, if the plaintiff proves successful. As taxes on producing mines are the principal source of revenue to the State, and as the amount paid by the mining companies reaches into the millions, the litigation is of far-reaching importance.

The assessed valuation of Arizona mines for 1918 was recently announced by the tax commission as a slight advance over the 1917 figures, which were \$393,421,536, which is 56 per cent of the gross valuation. This is an increase of 87.3 per cent since statehood was granted to Arizona.

With the railroads the mines share in the payment of about two-thirds of the State's revenue. The taxation of railroads is done under a special statute, on the basis of the valuation

per mile, so that they will not be affected by the outcome of the suit.

The mining companies have long been dissatisfied with the regulations under which their assessments have been figured by the commission, and repeated attempts have been made, without success, to secure the enactment by the Legislature of a mine taxation law. The system applied to the Standard Oil Company this year for the first time is similar to that developed to reach the mines and first applied to the latter, subsequently to other business, but the character of the property is different.

It is different in this respect, that the property of the mines is always in the State, whereas the stocks of the oil company, which the commission seeks to reach, are produced in California and delivered to its agencies in the State in small quantities throughout the year. This may make the objections of the oil company to the valuation system inapplicable by the mining companies.

The assessed valuation of the property of the Standard Oil Company in all counties of the State was \$342,646,

and it was upon the valuation of its physical property that it was taxed in 1917. The system employed by the commission this year, when it set as a board of equalization, was to capitalize the company's net profits, calculated at \$727,649, on a 25 per cent basis, thus arriving at an assessed valuation of \$2,910,597, and on this amount it was notified to pay.

The Standard Oil was the only oil company in the State so treated. The system is gradually and experimentally being extended by the tax commission, whose members are Charles R. Howe, C. M. Zander and Rudolph Kuchler. They capitalize the net income of producing mines at 15 per cent, banks at 12½, wholesale meat companies at 25, and motion picture theaters at 25 per cent. It is to be noted that the merchandising of meat is similar to that of oil in that only small stocks are kept on hand.

The complaint attacks the action of the commission on constitutional grounds; federal—in that it is sought to deprive it of its property without due process of law; State—in that the oil company is deprived of the equal

protection of the laws of the State and that it violates the provision of the State Constitution which provides that taxes shall be uniform on the same class of property.

PICRIC ACID PLANT STARTED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Picrictown is the new industrial suburb of Grand Rapids, to which a \$6,000,000 picric acid plant was assigned by the United States Government where picric acid and sulphuric acid for war munitions will be manufactured. About 2000 workmen are employed on the buildings, which are now in the process of construction on the 840 acres of land purchased by the government. Besides the government buildings, there also will be a small village of workmen's homes. Just outside the enclosed area of two and a half square miles will be a colony of 10 bungalows and operating officers and employees when they arrive to take charge of the work. The plant is expected to be finished and in operation in about six months.



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Hudson seal (Northern muskrat) coat, 36 inches long, shawl collar, pocket—\$245 and belt,	Nutria coat, 40 inches long, full flare, with deep shawl collar, belt and \$245 pockets,
Nutria coat, 45 inches long, of extra fine, selected furs, with deep collar, cuffs, belt and pockets, pussy will—\$275 low lined,	Hudson seal (Northern muskrat) coats in two lengths, 40 and 45 inches, at \$275
Kollinsky Marmot coat, 30 inches long, large shawl collar, pockets and belt, border trim'd, \$115	Coney coat, 45 in. long, satin lining, deep shawl collar, pockets and belt, a good value at \$95



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Our customers of previous years will welcome this announcement with delight. We want many more to know what it means—how it is possible in this sale to secure garments possessing a style-quality usually found in only the highest priced creations of the custom tailor's art, at prices noticeably reasonable—in many instances no perceptible increase over last year's prices.

An early inspection may prevent a disappointment as many of the models cannot be duplicated in either quality or price.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MUCH ATHLETICS
FOR OREGON MEN

Varsity Teams in Each of the Major Sports Will Be Maintained at the Eugene Institution This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

EUGENE, Ore.—Athletics for all men, together with intensified recreational work, characterizes the athletic program at the University of Oregon this year. Every member of the Students Army Training Corps is required by university and military ruling to participate daily in some form of athletics, exclusive of drill and setting up exercises. Competitive games in outdoor and indoor seasonal sports give an opportunity for every man to be on a real team.

Varsity teams in each major sport will be maintained as before, but the number of intercollegiate games will be less. Many of these contests will be with the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, only 50 miles away, thus complying with the S. A. T. C. regulations for short week-end trips. Charles Huntington, football coach and graduate manager, thinks it best to keep varsity teams, because they not only benefit the individual players, but serve also as centers for student-body interest, and a spur to others to try for the several varsity teams.

Intramural work on an army athletic basis will be emphasized. Col. W. H. C. Bowen, U. S. A., retired, commanding officer of the S. A. T. C. at the university, has appointed one student in each of the eight platoons to serve as head of athletics for his group of men. This man, in turn, selects as his aides, students to act as representatives for each sport. Each of these men is responsible for organizing the men in his particular platoon in each sport.

Competitive games among the platoon teams in all the seasonal sports will be played during the entire year. Final competitive games among the company teams will be staged in each sport.

The sports, other than football, emphasized at this season are boxing, wrestling, soccer, cross-country running, cageball, the new "game for all," and outdoor volleyball. Special stress will be placed at this university on boxing and wrestling, which will be in charge of Edward O'Connell, one of the leading coaches of wrestling, boxing and swimming on the Pacific Coast, whose proteges are known throughout the United States. O'Connell, himself an expert in his three chosen sports, coached boxing and wrestling for four years at Yale and for one year at Cornell. While he was at Yale, his squads won the intercollegiate championship for the four years. O'Connell has been for several years head of boxing and wrestling at the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club in Portland, where he turned out many stars.

Cageball, just introduced at Oregon, is finding many ardent supporters. It can be played either indoors or outdoors by any number of persons, and in this way fits in well with the university's new athletic schedule this year. A cage is suspended at each end of the field, and the effort of the players is to get the ball, a huge canvas-covered affair, 30 inches in diameter, but light as air, into the net. O'Connell is coaching cageball and also soccer. Intercollegiate games, probably all with Oregon Agricultural College, will be played in each sport.

The men have drill every afternoon at 3 o'clock, and setting-up exercises on the field. The athletic coaches plan that at 4 o'clock, all sports practice shall begin. The men are permitted to select the sports they prefer, in so far as they seem suited to the one they choose. The directors intend to make sports so attractive that the men will look forward eagerly to the 4 o'clock period.

Although Oregon feels the loss of Hugo Bezdek, famous football coach, now with Pennsylvania State College, the university is fortunate in having secured Huntington, one of Bezdek's stars, who is acting as graduate manager of university athletics as well as coach. Huntington came into national prominence by his brilliant playing as quarterback in the big game with the University of Pennsylvania at Pasadena in 1916. He played on Bezdek's teams for three years here and is now using his teacher's methods effectively with Oregon's squad. According to the present schedule, the university will meet the Marines in Portland Nov. 23, for the big game of the season.

Track is in the care of William Hayward, Oregon's veteran trainer, who has guided Oregon's men to victory for many seasons. Hayward has turned out many famous athletes. He came into national prominence when he went to the Olympic games in 1912. Hayward will be acting director of athletics in the absence of D. H. Walker, who is at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, in the artillery training school. Swimming will come in for a share of interest soon, and as basketball and the other seasons come around, the schedule will be adjusted to accommodate them. Outdoor work will be carried on practically all the year. The Oregon climate makes this possible and every advantage will be taken of the opportunity to keep the men out doors.

GRIDIRON STAR PROMOTED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Donald Markie, former Yale varsity football player, has been promoted from captain to major in the United States Army. He is in active service in France.

OHIO STATE IS
TITLE DEFENDER

Western Conference Football Champions After Third Successive Triumph on Gridiron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—With two minor college games finished, in which Ohio State University piled up a total of 75 points against a zero for both opponents, much has been seen of the general strength and weakness of the Buckeye machine. As was forecast earlier in the season, Ohio State has a backfield and a line that will unite in making a strong bid for a third Western Conference championship, provided the present team continues the remainder of the season without the loss of any men to the service.

One strong feature that developed from the games played is the Buckeye's success and adeptness at the forward pass. Both of the ends, C. A. McDonald '20 and W. V. Slyker '21, have proven themselves invaluable in picking off passes and numerous times they have made touchdowns possible through their skill. In addition both of these men have shown their speed in breaking up opposition plays and getting down the field. McDonald especially is showing form and should attract the attention of critics if he is not recalled to the navy before the season ends.

Ohio State's real test will come when Illinois is met Nov. 16.

Coach J. W. Wilce, who is known for his ability to develop the best out of any material, has formed a backfield that is attracting attention. In T. C. Davies '21, a fast-dodging, slippery half has been discovered, a man to be watched, who already has excited considerable comment. O. S. Matheny '20, at fullback, has proven that he is a man of hard driving powers and a sure ground gainer. Both of the above men have stood the test in hard games.

L. Pixley '22 and E. R. Sneddon '20, heavyweights of over 210 pounds, have held down the guard positions with ease, and, being exceedingly fast for men of their weight, they have proven strong in interference and breaking up plays. Tackle E. E. Addison '21 is a running mate of McCune in ability, and has also stood forth as a good man, especially on the offensive.

While Coach Wilce has spent considerable time in developing a good passing combination, the art of drop kicking has not been neglected. Harold Wiper '20, quarterback, has shown marked superiority in drop and place kicking, and has brought numerous points to the Buckeyes from the field in this manner. Pixley has also developed into an excellent punter as his spirals invariably average 60 yards and over.

As the majority of the athletes are enlisted in the Students Army Training Corps here they are forced to do with slightly over an hour of practice daily, so Coach Wilce is utilizing every possible moment. During his furlough, C. W. Harley, Ohio State's All-American half, assisted in coaching the backfield, and tried to initiate Davies into his style of passing and various other tricks.

While the Buckeyes have had no chance to encounter any eleven of possible conference strength, they, nevertheless, have shown that they are a team to be reckoned with. Reports from various universities in the conference that are filtering into Columbus indicate that coaches are cognizant of Ohio State's strength, and are working hard to prevent a third conference championship from resting with the Buckeyes.

FERGUSON WINS
BILLIARD TITLE

Defeats E. C. Trow in the Final Match of Novice Straight-Rail Championship Tournament

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. S. Ferguson won the Class D amateur novice straight rail billiard championship title of the American Amateur Billiard Association by defeating E. C. Trow in the final match by 150 to 75. Trow finished in second place, while Nelson Mayo finished third. First prize was a gold medal, with a silver one for Trow, and a bronze one for Mayo.

That Ferguson and Trow were the best of the players who entered the tournament became apparent in the preliminary rounds of play. The seven players who showed up best in the preliminaries entered the final round-robin series, and in this competition Ferguson and Trow easily defeated all the other contestants, so that they entered the final match tied for first place with five victories to the credit of each.

In the final match, Ferguson showed the consistency which has characterized his work from the start of the tournament, and played brilliantly throughout, making many difficult shots. His average of 5.20-26 was unusual for a player of this rating. Trow started well, but his ability seemed to leave him after the first few innings.

An accident in the twelfth inning deprived Trow of his favorite cue, and this added to his poor showing. He had only one shaft for his stick, and the tip of this worked off in his twelfth turn at the table. He completed the game with a strange cue, and failed to show anything near his expected form. His average was only 3, and his highest run one of 12. The match by innings follows:

J. S. Ferguson—0 3 3 11 0 0 1 31 5 28 2 1
0 7 0 1 0 0 7 1 6 5 2 15 3 13 4—150. High run—31. Average 5.20-26.
E. C. Trow—5 1 12 1 1 0 0 10 0 0 6 2 2
0 3 4 0 0 0 4 0 12 12—75. High run—12. Average—3.

SWARTHMORE HAS
A STRONG ELEVEN

Dr. E. L. Mercer, Former University of Pennsylvania All-round Athlete, Is Developing Fine Football Team for Garnet

SWARTHMORE, Pa.—Under Dr. E. L. Mercer, the University of Pennsylvania's 1912 captain and famous track athlete, Swarthmore's S. A. T. C. football team is making a name for itself. The Garnet has been obliged to mount many obstacles this year on account of the stringent military rules, but the team has done so well that it has already overwhelmed Ursinus, 51 to 7, and also defeated Pennsylvania, 20 to 12.

Most of Swarthmore's military drilling is done at Pennsylvania Military College, which is a tramp of about five miles over the hills. Football players and all other S. A. T. C. make the jaunt several times a week, and on those days there is very little time left for gridiron work.

But on the days allotted to athletics, the players jump into the signal drills and scrimmages with a vim, and are now eagerly looking forward to the big game with Pennsylvania, which will be played Nov. 23 on Franklin Field. The Garnet management was only notified a few days ago that it has been given the date originally belonging to Cornell, and this game will be played regardless of the game played with Pennsylvania last Saturday.

This Saturday Coach Mercer will take his team to Lancaster for the annual game with Franklin and Marshall and not much opposition is anticipated. Pennsylvania Military College will be played at Chester on Thanksgiving Day and Delaware College will probably be played Nov. 16. This schedule is not as heavy as Swarthmore teams are accustomed to, but under the present conditions it meets general approval.

Coach Mercer has a varsity team of former scholastic stars. Only one senior is on the team, C. M. Howell '19, who is playing right end. He was one of the leading substitutes last fall. At left end, J. D. Canale '21, a former Delaware College football and baseball star, has the call, and when the baseball season rolls around the Garnet will have one of the best left-handed pitchers in collegiate ranks. J. P. Schlicher '22 and W. P. Kemp '21, are the leading substitute ends.

Two clever tackles, F. B. Dudley '22 and C. P. Larkin '21, are reasonably sure of their positions. It is Dudley's first year on the team, but he has had scholastic experience. Larkin played part of the time last season and was also a star on the Garnet baseball team in the spring. He is one of the biggest men in the squad and weighs about 180 pounds. A. C. Valentine '21 and W. H. Ogden '22 are the best of the second string tackles.

At guard, Coach Mercer has been using P. W. Chandler '21 and George Conahy '20, who played at Ursinus College before entering the local S. A. T. C. E. M. Joseph '21, and A. G. Clark '22, are the leading guard substitutes. H. E. Walker '22, has been snapping the ball back from the center position with W. M. Harvey '21, second choice.

In the backfield Coach Mercer has a speedy squad with J. E. Earp '22, at fullback. This is his first year at Swarthmore, but he looks like one of the best backs the Garnet has had since the days of Alva Bush and Alvan Cornog. Earp is an all-around athlete, being skilled in baseball and track. His understudy so far has been Russell White '21.

Mercer's leading halfback is W. H. Stow '21, who played with the Garnet last year and it was thought that he would not be available this year as he enlisted in the navy during the summer. Only a short time after college opened, Stow was returned to Swarthmore to continue his studies. W. P. Carter '21, is the other varsity halfback. He played on the Garnet basketball team last winter. H. W. Collier '22 and C. J. Geiges '22, are sure to see service in some of the games at halfback positions.

A. W. Gardiner '20, has been picked as the varsity quarterback. He is a hold-over from last year. W. L. Battersby '22, is a clever quarterback and will be first string substitute.

The Gettysburg game scheduled for Nov. 2 at York, Pa., was first transferred to Gettysburg and then canceled entirely. Almost at a moment's notice Swarthmore accepted the Pennsylvania game last Saturday and gave one of the best exhibitions of all-around football seen at Franklin Field in a long time. Coach Mercer's line outplayed the Red and Blue and Earp, Carter and Gardiner did brilliantly in the backfield. In Carter the team has a great punter. Earp did the bulk of the forward passing, one long aerial throw to Howell resulting in a touchdown.

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CHARIOT RACE IS
POPULAR EVENT

Army and Navy Athletes Enjoy Spirit Originated by George V. Brown of First Naval District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The introduction of athletics into United States Army cantonments and naval training stations has resulted in the development of several new events which are proving to be among the most popular parts of programs which take in track and field sports. One of these is the chariot relay race which was originated and developed by George V. Brown, athletic director of the United States First Naval District and also athletic manager of the Boston Athletic Association.

There are a number of novel features which make this event very popular with the soldiers and sailors who take part in it as well as with the spectators. It is one in which almost any number of men can compete either as platoons, companies or even regiments. It appeals to the masses rather than to the individual athlete and as such is a splendid event for service use.

The equipment consists of two poles, some cord and a toboggan. Each pole is about 12 feet long. They are connected by cords at each end, the length of the cord being about five feet or enough to allow space for the runners. There are six runners connected with the first pole. They face the pole and each takes hold of it with both hands. There are four runners on the second pole and they are lined up in a similar fashion. The toboggan is connected with the middle of the second pole by a cord about 8 to 10 feet long. This is the chariot and on it sits a soldier or sailor.

The men run a distance of 75 yards and return as one relay. When they reach the point where the relay is changed, they drop the poles and run out diagonally toward the right. The next relay stands ready and with the drop of the poles, runs in from the left, takes up the poles as rapidly as possible and runs its relay. This is repeated until all the relays have been run.

One of the points about this event that makes it popular with the runners is the fact that a slow runner is as well qualified for the event as a fast one, as it is in the speed with which the relays are changed that the event is decided.

Almost every naval station in the first district is now supplied with the necessary equipment for this race, which costs about \$35. Athletic Director Brown has received inquiries regarding the event from stations outside his district, and it is being taken up in different parts of the United States, the Great Lakes Naval Training Station at Chicago being one which has found the event a popular one.

CHAJES DEFEATS
BLACK AT CHESS

Champion of Manhattan Chess Club Wins Adjourned Game in International Masters Play

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS			
	Won	Dr.	Lost
J. R. Capablanca	7	2	0
Boris Kostich	3	5	0
F. J. Marshall	4	1	3
David Janowski	2	1	4
R. T. Black Jr.	1	3	5
J. S. Morrison	1	1	6

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Oscar Chajes, champion of the Manhattan Chess Club, defeated R. T. Black Jr., the former Cornell University star, in their adjourned game in the International Chess Masters tournament which is being conducted under the auspices of the Manhattan Chess Club. He has won as many points as F. J. Marshall, the United States champion, but has lost one game more.

It required 89 moves to give Chajes the victory. The clocks of the two players showed that each had taken over five hours in the consideration of his moves. When play was resumed in the afternoon, Black had the advantage of the "exchange," but gave it up soon after he had missed a winning continuation. Later in the session Chajes gradually made headway until his efforts were finally rewarded with victory.

PITCHER GETS MEDAL

CLEVELAND, O.—Otis Lambeth, former Cleveland American League Baseball Club pitcher, who is in the same artillery regiment in France as G. C. Alexander, C. W. Ward, Clarence Mitchell and other ball players, has been awarded a medal for bravery, according to word received in this city.

COLUMBIA RAN ITS
ATHLETICS AT A LOSS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—According to the report of the graduate manager, intercollegiate athletic sports were maintained at Columbia University last year at a loss of \$5,292.20. Football was the only sport which finished the season with a credit balance, and even its profit of \$863.72 was hardly a respectable fraction of the profits of other years. Rowing was the most costly of all sports, finishing the year with a deficit of \$5,663.79.

The general receipts of the athletic association, not including team receipts, were \$13,702.70, while the general disbursements were \$18,995.23. The total financial operation of athletics amounted to close to \$45,000. Actual team disbursements were \$26,108.99, while team receipts were \$16,062.92, not including appropriations from the association.

HEADQUARTERS
WINS AT CRICKET

Captures Canadian Military Athletic Association Title by Defeating the Audit Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

NORBURY, England—Canadian Headquarters won the cricket championship of the London area of the Canadian Military Athletic Association on Sept. 23, beating the Audit Department by 21 runs. The pitch at Norbury was difficult for batsmen, and small scores were the order of the day.

Battling first, the "audits" knocked up 55, and following on "H. Q." seemed incapable of passing that score, until a good second wicket stand yielded 28. The "audits" score was passed with four wickets in hand, and "H. Q." made 76 before leaving. Sergeant Buckle took all the "audits" wickets for 29 runs. Scores:

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS	
Gnr Beerbolm, b Fordham	3
S. M. Stevens, c Roe, b Wilcox	16
Sergeant Brown, b Roe	11
Sergeant Buckle, c Norris, b Peters	3
Lieutenant Orbinski, c Ayre, b Roe	5
Gnr Mathias, b Peters	9
S. Q. M. S. Jones, c Norris, b Peters	18
Sergeant Pierce, c Norris, b Peters	12
Corporal Preston, not out	13
Corporal Anders, c Wilcox, b Peters	9
Sergeant Pink, b Roe	1
Extras	4
Total	75

CANADIAN AUDITS	
S. Sergeant Rees, c and b Pink	1
Lieutenant Peters, c and b Buckle	1
Private Roe, b Buckle	15
S. Sergeant Ayre, b w. b. Buckle	13
S. Q. M. S. Norris, c Preston, b Buckle	6
Sergeant Tomes, c Anders, b Buckle	6
Sapper Fordham, b Buckle	6
Corporal Bellard, c Anders, b Buckle	0
Private Wilcox, b Buckle	2
Parkwood, b Buckle	0
S. Q. M. S. Williams, not out	4
Extras	5
Total	55

DETROIT LEADS THE
AMERICAN LEAGUE

CHICAGO, Ill.—One hundred and forty-four of the 264 baseball players under contract or reservation to the eight clubs in the American League are in the United States Army or Navy, according to figures made public here Tuesday. More than three-fourths of them are in the army.

The Detroit club leads with 25 players, while Boston and Philadelphia are second with 20 each. Chicago and Cleveland have 19 each, New York and Washington 14 each and St. Louis 13.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Glasgow Bureau

GLASGOW, Scotland—With the two principal clubs in the Scottish League engaged in earning the right to enter the final for the Glasgow cup, the association football program in Scotland on Sept. 21 produced seven matches. The scoring was not heavy except in the case of the Greenock Morton-Ayr United encounter, which the former won by 5 to 1. On the other hand, Third Lanark and Motherwell could score only two between them and their game was consequently drawn. Clydebank, the Hearts, and Partick Thistle each won by 2 to 1, against Hibernians, Dumbarton and Hamilton Academicals. Kilmarnock accounted for the Airdrieonians, 3 to 1, and Falkirk went under at St. Mirren by a similar score.

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PICKUPS

Clarence Owens, one of the two American League umpires who officiated in the World Series of 1918, is now working in a shipyard.

L. A. Kuhnert, the star pitcher for the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute baseball nine, who made such an excellent record last season, has just returned to enter military training, so the probabilities are that he will be seen in the Cherry and White uniform next spring.

Otis Lambeth, former Cleveland pitcher, recently pitched six innings of a 14-inning game in France, and his team defeated the Pauillac Base champions, 5 to 3. Noyes succeeded Lambeth for five innings, and G. C. Alexander, the former Chicago star, finished the game.

Elmer Smith, rightfielder of the Cleveland Americans, now a member of the headquarters company of the eighty-third division of the United States Army in France, has been promoted to corporal. He has been a member of the all-star team touring behind the lines, and has helped teach French soldiers how to play the game.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES' BONUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

SASKATOON, Sask.—Civic employees of Saskatoon will appeal to the Minister of Labor at Ottawa for a Board of Conciliation if the city council does not recede from its decision to grant a total bonus of only \$25 to employees of the city paid on a monthly basis. The Civic Employees Union recently demanded a war bonus of \$25 each month for employees paid by the month, and 7½ cents an hour for those paid by the hour. The council's offer provides that no salary plus bonus shall amount to more than \$125 per month.

PROFESSIONAL RUGBY OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LEEDS, England—The Northern Rugby (Football) Union opened its program on Sept. 21, with four matches, three of which were in Yorkshire. Leeds entertained Bradford and defeated them by 31 points to 2. Dewsbury were at home to Hull, who returned defeated by 32 to 3, and Hunslet won at Halifax 11 to 0. In Lancashire Wigan were defeated by Barrow, 5 to 2.

IRISH FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Belfast Bureau

BELFAST, Ireland—Linfield Association Football Club scored three goals in their game with Belfast United Sept. 21, the latter finding the net once. Belfast Celtic were engaged with the Glentoran Club and snatched a victory by 2 to 1. The match between Belfast Distillery and Cliftonville was drawn 1 to 1.

INTERNATIONAL SOCCER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An international soccer football game with the Canadian Sportsman team meeting the Bethlehem Steel eleven, the American champions, will be held at Harrison Park, Newark, on the afternoon of Nov. 17.

CROSS-COUNTRY
TEAMS ENTERING

Five Army and Navy Camps Notify Committee They Will Compete in the Service Race

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With five United States army and navy camp teams already entered for the service cross-country championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, which is to be held over the Van Cortlandt Park course Saturday, the success of that event is assured. It is also believed that several other teams will be among the starters, as the rule pertaining to service contests calls for the keeping open of the entry list until the starting time of the race.

The teams that will start will come from Camp Upton, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, Camp Raritan, N. J.; Ft. Slocum and the Fordham University Students Army Training Corps. Columbia University has a large number of prominent cross-country runners in its army corps and the committee hopes that permission will be granted to start in the contest.

Only one lap of the national course, of three miles, will be covered by the competitors, as the committee believes that this will be severe enough a test over the course of sloping hills and rough ground. Pelham Bay will nominate the strongest entry. The sailors have entered three teams. On these teams will be some of the leading distance runners of the district, including Charles Pores, five and ten-mile champion of the United States, and Joe Giorgio. This race will be run as a benefit for the United War Work Campaign, marking the beginning of an elaborate A. A. U. program.

ALIENS FINED HEAVILY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Montreal Bureau

SAULT STE MARIE, Ont.—Seven aliens charged with being members of the Social Democratic societies in Canada and with having in their possession publications printed in enemy language, were fined a total of \$16,700 in the police court here. Two were fined \$4000 each, three \$2500 each, one \$1000 and one \$200. All were given the option of a three-year term in the Ontario Reformatory, with the exception of the man fined for \$200, his option being one year in jail.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

AETNA EXPLOSIVES
COMPANY OUTLOOK

Although Large Contracts Terminate With End of Hostilities the Receivers Are Protected Against Possible Loss

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Of unfilled orders for 101,889,146 pounds of military explosives held July 31 by the Aetna Explosives Company from the United States and French governments, \$3,892,220 pounds represented unfilled portions of contracts taken since Aug. 1, 1917, and the remainder the balance remaining of contracts taken prior to that date.

These contracts, except one from the navy for T. N. T., all contain provisions giving the buyer the right to terminate them in such manner that they will undoubtedly end with the cessation of hostilities. In this respect the receivers point out the contracts "make provision for protection of the receivers against loss by reason of such termination."

This latter situation is brought about by the fact that contracts with the United States Government provide that the government shall furnish necessary raw materials at fixed prices, the receivers paying for the materials by delivery of the finished product. In case of the French contracts, France makes a cash advance without interest on each contract with the receivers, repayments being made by an agreed per pound deduction from each invoice. These arrangements reduce the working capital by several millions of dollars.

Regarding the commercial power business during 12 months to Aug. 1 last, amounting to \$7,118,943, or a substantial increase, the receivers say: "As an after-war proposition, this branch of Aetna's business furnishes a basis of calculation as to the future. Possibility of conversion of the plants now used exclusively for war production should also receive the attention of those most directly interested."

The report contains a comparative balance sheet which follows:

ASSETS	Aug. 1, '18	Aug. 1, '17
Plant, mach. & rl est.	\$15,061,751	\$13,818,513
Cash	233,838	174,468
Accounts receivable	1,107,098	1,106,951
Notes receivable	132,676	81,461
Accounts receivable	3,754,624	1,902,217
Mat. on hand in trans.	4,067,524	4,319,947
or in process	3,386,603	2,832,782
Fin. prod. on hand (at cost)	1,889,229	496,982
Fin. prod. waiting shipment (at sell price)	1,748,866	157,293
Investments	64,000	314,000
Collateral sec. depts.	62,255	256,422
Funds dep. with mtge. trustee	292,995	256,422
Deferred charges		
Total assets	\$31,742,427	\$25,489,961

LIABILITIES	Aug. 1, '18	Aug. 1, '17
Preferred stock	\$5,322,650	\$5,495,000
Common stock	12,588,250	12,588,250
Funded debt	2,268,290	2,226,890
Accounts pay on acct. Aetna Co.	507,253	1,551,340
Accounts pay on acct. receivers	2,506,553	2,429,679
Notes pay (commercial purposes)	580,000	
Notes pay (Lib. L'n.)	200,000	
Adv. by French govt.	2,134,352	
Other current liabls.	235,107	
Depreciation fund	212,808	69,695
Accident fund	87,342	59,040
Insurance fund	9,947	13,477
Surp. before amortiz'n	4,848,822	1,075,638
Total liabilities	\$31,742,427	\$25,489,961

The receivers point out that items of "contracts and good will," \$3,524,449, and "financing and organization expenses," \$2,485,387, have been eliminated. These total \$6,009,837, and although they are carried on the books at that amount, they have been eliminated in the present report, as a similar amount is carried on the books in the amortization account, assumption being that these two items are already liquidated. In addition there is now more than \$4,000,000 applicable to the amortization of plants. The report states \$1,100,000 is being expended on a new T. N. T. plant at Silverford to replace the one destroyed at Oakdale in May. This plant will be finished next month and work on the navy contract for T. N. T., which cannot be canceled, will be carried out at the new plant. The Carnegie plant is also making T. N. T. for the navy, and receivers point out that profits from the work at that plant and the new Silverford plant will not only take care of the cost of the new plant but should leave a substantial profit.

Accounts payable of the old Aetna Explosives Company, which were \$4,608,475 April 19, 1917, the date receivers were appointed, have been practically eliminated, and on July 31 were \$309,084. However, certain claims bring these items to \$507,253, as shown in the balance sheet, this being the greatest sum these accounts can represent.

SITUATION IN
PETROLEUM STOCKS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A moderate gain in the quantity of petroleum moved from wells and field storage tanks credited in September to the North Louisiana and Gulf coast fields was more than offset by a loss charged in that month to the other fields listed and the result was a net loss of .05 per cent, compared with August, 1918, and of 7 per cent compared with September, 1917, according to a statement given out by the United States Geological Survey. The average daily rate of the petroleum movement in the oil fields east of California in September, 1918, although 7 per cent less than in September, 1917, was nearly 3 per cent greater than in August, 1918.

INTEREST IN
TURKEY ISSUES

British and French Governments Back of Turkish Bond Issues—Reorganization After War

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Among the issues, strange to say, which British investors have been regarding rather favorably of late, are Turkish bonds. In this their interest has been shared by French investors, and in both London and Paris Turkish bonds are now considered to hold good prospects.

The significance of this situation, particularly for Turkey, is the fact that England and France, years ago, became extensively interested in Turkish finances. Many millions of Turkish issues were sold in Paris and London years before the war. And they are still held by their investors. Naturally, in the final disposition of Turkey and reconstruction, this financial interest will receive some consideration.

The British and French governments are interested financially in Turkey, as many Turkish bond issues are guaranteed by these two governments. In the British official security list many Turkish issues are to be found, notwithstanding that Turkey is an enemy nation. One appears in the list under "British Funds," on account of being guaranteed by the British and French governments.

Two are quoted as Egyptian securities under the heading "Foreign Stocks." There is a group of four, 4 per cent loans, appearing in their proper place as Turkish securities, under "Foreign Stocks." A reference to the heading of "Foreign Railways" reveals what are, in effect, other Turkish securities. Inasmuch as the Ottoman Government guarantees the Ottoman Railway certain sums a mile and as these guarantees are secured upon revenues of the Ottoman public debt, the securities of the railway are, to some extent, those of the Ottoman Government. Most of them are issued in sterling, with special provisions made for paying coupons, etc., in London.

With the financial backing which these Turkish issues have, holders of securities in London and Paris are being advised to hold them.

"It will be obvious," says Financial News, "the bonds enjoying the guarantee of the British and French governments, and those secured upon Egyptian revenues, stand in a class by themselves. As regards others, the unwisdom of sales at present prices is so apparent, it would be superfluous to indicate it. On the 'bull' side, reorganization of Turkey by the Powers after the war is likely to be so drastic, and future supervision of Turkey's affairs and methods is likely to be so corrective and so thorough, that a forecast of enhanced values for these securities amounts to a safe experiment in the art of prophecy. The blinding character of Turkish rule (or, rather, misrule) is a mere truism of foreign politics. As lands constituting the Ottoman Empire are among the most fertile and promising, as they are also among the most undeveloped, in the world, the future of Turkey under honest and capable rule may be extremely bright. It follows that a purchaser of Turkish bonds for the long shot is hardly likely to go wrong."

In calling attention to the financial concern of Great Britain and France in the proper rehabilitation of Turkey after the war, it should be mentioned that these two nations are also vitally interested in certain great Turkish banking institutions, the Imperial Ottoman Bank and the National Bank of Turkey. The former is vitally an Anglo-French institution, and as a result, the London branch is continuing to operate in the United Kingdom and to transact business in Egypt, Cyprus and any part of Turkey occupied by the Allies, although other alien banks are in the hands of the British alien property custodian. Stock of this bank is largely owned in Paris and London, and its affairs are managed by a general committee in London and Paris, composed of some prominent bankers of these cities. The National Bank of Turkey is more particularly a British institution.

MEXICO'S CHANGED
MINING ATTITUDE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Rescinding of the decree of the Mexican Government requiring a gold return to the extent of 25 per cent of the value of silver ore taken out of Mexico is an important constructive factor for the American Smelting & Refining Company. Because of a scarcity of hard money in Mexico, federal authorities ruled that the foreign mining companies operating in Mexico must make gold return to the full value of gold ore and 25 per cent of the value of silver ore exported from the country. The gold brought back under this law has been employed by mining companies in meeting operating expenses, so that annulment of condition under which silver ore exports were permitted makes no important difference financially. However, it is significant as indicating a change in the attitude of the Mexican Government toward foreign investment holdings in Mexico on which recent accumulation of American Smelting Company stock has been based. The American Smelting officials say the refusal of the Mexican Supreme Court to suspend President Carranza's decrees regarding the taxation of oil lands does not affect the company. American mining companies operating in Mexico pay a production tax to the Mexican Government at a rate considered reasonable, whereas new taxes on oil concerns are held to be confiscatory.

SHOE MARKET
RATHER QUIET

Government Requirements Tend to Check Activity—Buyers Have Difficulty Getting Orders Filled—Hide Demand Great

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—In the Boston shoe market the government requirements have been carefully considered by individuals, and openly discussed at a meeting held in the rooms of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, so that subject now seems to be pretty well understood by almost all of the trade.

Such periods of drastic changes, however, are inclined to check activity, and may account for the restrictive trading so apparent today, but the situation will soon improve because the manufacturers are now operating their plants upon the new basis and bringing their products into strict conformity with the war committee's directions.

That the shoe buyers have the most difficult part of the business, is fairly obvious, for conditions never before encountered have so curtailed factory operations that new business is not easy to place and, in fact, is frequently refused. The situation is remarkable. Buyers are the aggressors, and although willing to pay advances, submit to unusual deliveries and in every way concede to the manufacturer's demands, still find it an arduous task to be guaranteed a necessary amount of merchandise.

Factories producing serviceable goods whether in grades A, B, or C are running to capacity limits, basing this statement more on the labor than the outfit. Acceptance of orders is in most cases confined to established clientele. New trade receives little encouragement. Deliveries vary somewhat among the factories making the same grades of shoes, but the majority of manufacturers insist on shipping as goods come through the works, which now require from 60 to 90 days.

Samples for the next season's business are nearing completion, but as the Government orders forbid unnecessary changes nothing radically new will be offered to the buyers.

The price problem, during the coming season, will be a hard one, for to anticipate even 30 days ahead, when contracts of fair amounts are offered, for future delivery, is at best a risky undertaking; therefore it is doubtful if any reputable manufacturer will consider it wise to speculate on what the coming conditions may be when a large order awaits his acceptance.

Investigation shows prices to be firmer in every case, and in the majority of instances advances of from five to 10 cents are reported over those of 30 days ago. In fact, it is a fair assertion that January prices will be no less than those of November, and for high-grade footwear an advance is probable.

The packer hide market having been in a waiting mood for some time offers little that is new, although traders are alert to every opportunity.

Now that the price-fixing committee's report has been made public, the buyers are hoping for the best, but the supply is so far short of the demand that actual business is extremely limited. However, this statement is made advisedly because big deals are more or less confidential, and they often occur when least expected.

It is common knowledge that the packers have standing orders for more hides than they can deliver, and at maximum prices. Particularly is this true of packers having tanning interests.

The shortage in hides of native steers and cows appears serious, even for those who expect enough to complete government contracts. The packers, however, make no promises to any, although regular clients feel that they should receive a liberal share when it is known that army orders place all parties under obligations which cannot be denied. This condition will find relief when importing becomes less difficult. With South American hides arriving in a desultory way a tanner's chief recourse is the home market, which causes a demand hard to satisfy. The normal importation of foreign hides is approximately 5,000,000 a year which, if available, would give to the market an entirely different aspect.

In a broad way it matters little to the dealers where the continuous demand for leather originates. Business is their aim, but there is always a satisfaction when it comes from natural sources. Activity resulting from maintaining a big army and navy means much, but it is regarded as abnormal business, and in no way does it indicate general commercial prosperity. So today reports show that the call for government requirements is large, and that for civilian leather is seldom above the ordinary, consequently from one angle the leather markets are quiet, although as a whole activity prevails.

Sole leather is moving freely in the best grades, and top weights, and is well sold up. Hemlock tannage No. 1 selection, finds army leather buyers always ready traders, and this keeps prices firm at 48 and 50 cents. Oak leather has even a larger share of this business, which also keeps prices up. Heavy backs are bringing 76 cents. Good heavy bends bring 90 and choice bends 96. Union leather tanners get a more diversified demand for not only have they a large army business, but ladies' footwear depends upon this leather almost wholly. These heavy backs bring from 70 to 75 and a heavy run of light weights, 69 to 71, and 71 cents oak trimmed. Recent allotments of naval footwear

contracts have stirred up a fair demand for calf skins. This business coming in addition to an improving foreign and domestic trade, has put the Boston market in the list of active ones. All buyers seek colored stock, which fact keeps quotations up to and around 70 cents or more. Blacks are strong, the topmost price last week being 66. The lower grades show weakness, but good to choice selections appear to have a firm outlook.

Slide upper leather tanners report a desultory demand. A few local buyers put considerable activity into the business last week by taking fair sized lots. The calls for blacks and colors were about equal especially on the better grades the supply of which is not large. Quotations do not vary much from week to week, but they are strong enough to justify the claim that they may advance a little under the influence of a widespread trade awakening.

Conditions in the Boston glazed kid market are unchanged. The same call for skint shoes, but the supply is small considering the quality exported. There is a steady demand for blacks and browns from 45 upwards. Choice skins bring 70, 85 and even \$1 although skins at 65 and 70 get the larger part of the business.

CALIFORNIA OIL
INCREASE PLANS

Redrilling of Wells and Draining of Oil-Bearing Formations Not Yet Exhausted to Be Accomplished to a Greater Extent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—One method of increasing the oil production of California fields, that has not been used to any great extent, is that of redrilling old wells so as to drain oil-bearing formations which have not been exhausted, according to a statement by the department of petroleum and gas of the California State Mining Bureau. In this connection the Mining Bureau calls attention to the fact that this will be profitable to the operators because of the high price of oil, and at the same time help to meet a national necessity.

At least one of the more progressive oil companies is now preparing to make a thorough survey of all its wells and to institute a regular and continuous redrilling campaign, says the bureau. Partially accounting for the low production of California fields, the statement says that many large producers of oil have failed to avail themselves of the advantages accruing from the use of scientific methods which have been the basis of success in other branches of American industry. "It has been necessary to resort to legal procedure in order to insure attention to fundamentally important details on the part of oil operators," says the statement.

In all, 600 new wells have been drilled since the beginning of the present year. The total production for California for the month of July was 8,737,929 barrels, this being a decrease of more than 30,000 barrels, as compared with the output for June.

UNION BAG & PAPER
EARNINGS LARGER

BOSTON, Mass.—The Union Bag & Paper Corporation is understood to be earning after all taxes at the rate of more than 15 per cent on its \$10,000,000 stock. In its earnings a 75 per cent interest in the St. Maurice Paper Company of Canada is not included, as this company is not yet paying dividends on its \$5,000,000 stock, although it is earning about 14 per cent. For the six months to July 31 last Union Bag earned more than \$1,000,000 net, or more than 10 per cent on the stock. The present rate of earnings is half again as much.

The company's favorable earnings are not so much the result of a bigger margin between cost and selling price, as that it is actually selling much larger quantities of bags than in 1917. Since reorganization of the company, which was accomplished without new capital or underwriting, a reduction of the capital from \$27,000,000 to \$10,000,000 being made, it has so strengthened its financial condition that today it has no floating debt; has on conservative figures \$4,300,000 net current assets, and plants valued at approximately \$11,000,000. Against this the company has \$10,000,000 stock and roughly \$4,100,000 bonds.

New lines of business have been opened up to the company by the war, many of which will be permanent, such for example, as where formerly cotton bags were used, the paper bags now supplanting them have proved satisfactory.

EXCHANGES CLOSED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The stock exchanges here and in Boston were closed Tuesday, as were also the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Cotton Exchange. Various other exchanges were also closed on account of Election Day.

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TRANSITION OF
THE STEEL TRADE

Believed After War Is Over Domestic Consumers Will Wait Until Prices Have Receded Before Placing Orders

BOSTON, Mass.—Because of the inability of the steel companies to take on private business since the United States entered the war, with a consequent accumulation of such orders awaiting capacity, many are of the belief that immediately upon the close of the war, which will mean a cancellation of war orders, there will be a grand rush by consumers to place orders for delayed work. On the face of things this looks plausible, but it is superficial. Orders are undoubtedly awaiting capacity, yet the prices at which they will be placed is another matter. It is more than probable that consumers will linger until they feel that prices have receded to a more normal basis before they let contracts which have been waiting.

This means that there will be a readjustment period and the prospects are that such period will be somewhat longer than the one from peace to war. As an illustration of how long the readjustment period will be, it might be well to look at the developments in the Steel Corporation's unfilled tonnage when the war first flamed. At that time the warring nations were in such a position that they were obliged to rush into the market and get steel at any price, for they wanted delivery as fast as the finished materials. With the close of the war this speed is unnecessary, for consumers can afford to wait for a drop in prices; and they will wait. On July 31, 1914, the Steel Corporation had a total of 4,158,559 tons of unfilled business on its books, and in spite of the war rush, the unfilled business had not increased by the end of the year, but had actually decreased to 3,826,343 tons on Dec. 31, 1914.

Here were five months of a period when buyers were in the market who not only wanted immediate deliveries but did not let price stand in their way; and yet the steel tonnage of the Steel Corporation declined 322,000 tons. It was not until the year of the year that the unfilled business began to show recovery and even then the expansion was a gradual one and did not cross the 5,000,000-ton mark until the end of September, 1915, when the books showed 5,317,000 tons.

From that date on the unfilled orders increased steadily, for six months later the total had reached 9,331,000 tons and continued to go up till the record 12,183,000 tons was reached in April, 1917. It is worthy of note, however, that it was a year after the outbreak of the war, and a year in which rush was the watchword, before the Steel Corporation got into its stride of taking orders which were beginning to approach capacity. If it took the Steel Corporation a year to show speed in the rush period following the outbreak of war, it would seem that the transition from war to peace, when the element of rush is absent, will be a longer one than during the 1914-15 period.

At about the time that the unfilled orders reached their maximum of 12,183,000 tons the United States entered the war and capacity was gradually given over to war work. The result of this has been that the unfilled business has shown a steady decline until on Sept. 30 last there had been a shrinkage of 3,886,000 tons to 8,297,000. A large part of this shrinkage may be accounted for by the shutting out of private orders and it is this business which will be placed first when wages and prices get to a normal basis.

ROAD NOT TO PAY INTEREST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The International Railway Company has notified holders of its 5 per cent refunding and improvement bonds that at present it is not able to pay interest payment due Nov. 1. On Dec. 31 last, there were \$16,735,000 of these bonds outstanding, which mature Nov. 1, 1922.

HORSESHOE CONTRACTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department has authorized the purchase of 7,500,000 pounds of horse and mule shoes for overseas and domestic use, complete delivery to be made within 60 days. These orders were accepted at the former price, thereby saving the government \$37,500 on this one order.

STEEL CORPORATION
IS CONSERVATIVE

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—In some steel circles there is a belief that the United States Steel Corporation's tremendous tax deductions from third-quarter profits represent an ultra-conservative policy rather than a correct forecast of the terms of the tax law likely to be enacted. That it is permissible for one to form an opinion of his own as to the Steel Corporation's tax deductions is indicated by the fact that the allowance in the pamphlet report, printed under date of March 19, and released March 28, was more than \$30,000,000 in excess of the taxes eventually paid.

Total profits before taxes decreased from \$155,537,771 in the second quarter to \$144,948,936 in the third quarter, a decrease which can be explained entirely by a decrease in shipments due to the hot weather of July and August, with a slight allowance for the wage increase of Aug. 1. Average prices realized on shipments appear to have been approximately the same. Fourth-quarter shipments will probably be larger than in any preceding quarter, manufacturing cost will be increased by the wage advance of Oct. 1, due to the introduction of the eight-hour basic day, and realized prices will be substantially unchanged.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 5

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Ashville, N. C.—L. H. Pollock, of Globe Shoe Co.; U. S.
Bangor, Me.—A. P. Tewksbury, of Sawyer B. & S. Co.; U. S.
Buffalo, N. Y.—E. F. Meister, of W. H. Walker & Co.; 207 Essex St., Rm. 206.
Chicago—J. A. Ackenberg, of M. A. Rothchild & Co.; Parker.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—G. Vizoso; U. S.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—C. D. Latorop, of Rindge, Kalmback & Leary Co.; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—J. Vasquez, of Rublova & Co.; 207 Essex St., Rm. 420.
Havana, Cuba—Manuel Mallo of Fernandez Valden & Co.; U. S.
Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode, of Craddock, Terry & Co.; Lenox.
Newark, N. J.—L. L. Crandall; U. S.
New York—M. H. Martenhal; U. S.
New York—T. W. Downing, of Charles Williams Stores; Essex.
New York—E. A. Heard, of C. B. Rouss; Essex.
New York City—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia St.
New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry, Dame & Co.; Essex.
Philadelphia—G. F. Grieb, of J. G. Grieb & Sons; Essex.
Rochester, N. Y.—E. P. Lundy, of L. P. Ross, Inc.; Copley-Plaza.
Richmond, Va.—Edwin Hoag of Roberts & Hoag; Parker.
Savannah, Ga.—M. L. Weil, of E. A. Weil & Co.; Essex.
St. Paul, Minn.—L. A. Sherbano; U. S.
York, Pa.—C. J. Wallace, of Wallace & Son; Adams.

LEATHER BUYERS
Endicott, N. Y.—G. F. Johnson, of Endicott, Johnson; 12 High St.
St. Louis—E. M. Leonard, of Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co.; Tour.
The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Type Founders Company, for the year ended Aug. 31, 1918, reports net earnings of \$446,271, equivalent after preferred dividends to \$7.02 a share on the common stock, compared with \$5.98 in the preceding year:

	1918	1917	Inc.
Net	\$446,271	\$404,541	\$41,730
Pre div	155,242	145,242	10,000
Com div	180,000	160,000	20,000
Surplus	121,029	79,299	41,730

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The money made by investors in certain Industrial Securities at the start of the War is a matter of financial history. A history which usually repeats itself at every radical change in the nation's affairs.

VICTORY PROFITS
It is time—NOW—for investors to prepare to profit in the re-adjustment of industrial and financial conditions sure to come with peace—to take advantage of the present low prices of many listed securities which should rise substantially, with increased activity and value, when Victory has been secured.

The prime essential is to be reliably informed and guided. Write us for our November Booklet of Securities.

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30 STATE STREET, BOSTON

MUNITIONS ORDERS
FOR AIR BRAKE CO.

New York Company Also Obtains New Railway Brakes—Five New Plants to Be Converted to Commercial Uses

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Air Brake Company has recently closed large additional orders for munitions, which will keep its plant now manufacturing war matériel busy until after the middle of 1919.

Air Brake is also receiving substantial orders for railway brakes from time to time and, with the big government car and locomotive buying program now on, activity in this end of the company's business is assured for a long time.

Air Brake is generally regarded as a war stock, as its big profits in recent years have been largely attributable to munitions business. The company has erected five new plants, all of which are now devoted to making gun carriages and shell and cartridge cases, and there has been doubt in some quarters as to whether any use could be made of these buildings after the war.

It may be stated they will be converted, according to present plans, to the manufacture of certain commercial products for which a big demand is expected after the war. When plans for building the plants were prepared the management had in view post-bellum possibilities and the plants were so constructed that they could be converted in a short time to the desired use.

At the same time the cost of the plants is being amortized in great part out of war business, so that Air Brake, when peace comes, will have five large and well equipped plant buildings—some of them 1000 feet long—ready to switch immediately into peace business, and all paid for. This is besides its present air brake shops.

In respect to the dividend policy directors will not commit themselves definitely, but there is evident a confident feeling that the present \$20 a share annual rate will be maintained for the immediate future, at any rate.

OCTOBER COINAGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No gold was coined in the United States in October, according to the report of the Director of the Mint. Silver coinage consisted of 4,100,000 half dollars, equivalent to \$2,050,000, and 2,472,000 quarter dollars, valued at \$618,000.

ROAD HAS NEW HEAD

CHICAGO, Ill.—Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway selected former Vice-President Calkins to be president of the road.

A Six-Year-Old
Hand-Brush

Ever have a hand-brush in daily use six years? The one in the picture has been in an office and has stood up under the strain like a thoroughbred.

It's the Pro-phy-lac-tic Hand-Brush, and not everyone knows about it. Sells for one dollar, whereas most of the others you can pick up anywhere for 10 to 25 cents. This hand-brush is made for particular people who know the economy in buying articles of supreme quality—even when it comes to hand-brushes.

The Pro-phy-lac-tic Hand-Brush is a fine, generously sized brush—bristles of the best quality boar possible to get in the world's market—set in aluminum, and riveted to a specially finished hard-wood back. Good looking, but nothing coarse about it; built to stand many years' hard service. The feel of the brush is firm, but the bristles are not harsh; it will clean the most delicate hands and finest skin without scratching. The bristles will never come out, become soft, or sloop over the sides. Will stand soaking in any temperature or hardness of water and the rawest soap can't hurt it.

To have a hand-brush like the Pro-phy-lac-tic—don't you honestly think a dollar would be well spent? Remember, you use a hand-brush practically every day in the year, and this one will last years. If so, ask for one at a store. Failing to find it there send us a dollar and your brush will be mailed you at once, packed well in a box.

If when you receive your brush you feel you haven't your dollar's worth, let us know. Your dollar will be returned.

FLORENCE MANUFACTURING CO.
255 Pine Street, Florence, Mass.
We make the well-known Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush

The Pro-phy

ALLIED LABOR AND "FOURTEEN POINTS"

Question of Intervention in Russia Discussed in Inter-Allied Labor and Socialist Conference Shows Diverse Opinions

Previous articles on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Oct. 30 and Nov. 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—As already reported by cable, the committee on the present international situation appointed by the inter-allied labor and socialist conference, originally presented a majority and a minority report on Russia, the American members having differed from the rest as to the question of allied intervention in Russia.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P. (British Labor Party) in moving the majority report as cable said there had been general agreement in the committee with regard to the first and second paragraphs and he hoped they would stand. With regard to the question of intervention in Russia, the committee had felt that there was not sufficient evidence before it to justify an emphatic declaration for or against intervention. Hence it had resolved merely to warn the workers of the allied countries against the possible consequences; one of which was that intervention might tend to destroy the fruits of the Russian Revolution by playing into the hands of Russian reaction. To that they had declared their opposition in advance.

Mr. Wallace (American Federation of Labor) then formally moved the adoption of the minority report. He had reason to believe, he said, that something might be said by one of the supporters of the majority report which would relieve him of the necessity of criticizing its language. If, however, the majority report were insisted upon, he would ask leave to explain his reasons for opposing it later. Mr. Jean Longuet (French Socialist Party) announced that the majority of his own delegation and part of that from the Confédération Générale du Travail had wished to enter an unqualified protest against the intervention of allied capitalists in Russia, which they regarded as a crime against the self-determination of peoples. Since, however, Mr. Vandervelde and others, including Mr. Kerensky, were in favor of some kind of intervention, his associates had agreed to drop their own resolution and to support that of Mr. Vandervelde as embodied in the resolution under consideration. In so doing, however, they interpreted that resolution as a protest against allied intervention in its present form; while they also held that the resolution contained nothing condemnatory of any Russian Socialist Party, and included the Bolsheviks in its expression of sympathy.

Whatever the capitalist press might say regarding the latter, Mr. Longuet continued, they knew better, namely, that the Bolsheviks had to accept the Brest-Litovsk treaty "le couteau à la gorge." At the same time his friends agreed entirely with the paragraph repudiating the Brest-Litovsk treaty, which was one of the most abominable things done since the war began, and which no Socialist would accept for his own country, whatever his opinion of the war might be.

Mr. Vandervelde (Belgian Socialist Party), in view of the American delegation's attitude and of Mr. Longuet's speech, wished to indicate the manner in which the Belgian delegation interpreted the resolution. Two proposals were submitted to the committee, one from Mr. Longuet, who proposed a formal and energetic condemnation of allied intervention in Russia. The latter was practically alone in taking such a line, however, as the great majority of the committee did not expect to pronounce so completely against any intervention that might be undertaken in response to an appeal. In the circumstances, therefore, Mr. Longuet's proposal was not considered, and the committee fell back upon that of the Belgian delegation. As designed by the resolution was a reply, although only a poor one, to the appeal from Mr. Axelrod and his fellow Social Democrats and Social Revolutionaries of Russia, and a reaffirmation of sympathy with them in their fight against the tyranny of Bolshevism that had followed that of Tsarism. Mr. Longuet wanted them to include in their embrace both persecutor and persecuted, but they must think first of those who in fact and substance were their allies, and in this connection Mr. Vandervelde asked how it was that if the Bolsheviks accepted the Brest-Litovsk treaty, owing to threats, they had proceeded to conclude the supplementary treaties and other arrangements with Germany.

Continuing, Mr. Vandervelde welcomed Mr. Longuet's condemnation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, which was calculated to compromise the future of world democracy, and he also fully agreed with the passage, based on an amendment from Mr. Henderson, declaring that western democracy could not accept peace at Russia's expense. Finally, with regard to the alternative paragraphs on intervention, Mr. Vandervelde maintained there was no vital difference between the two, and he could as well vote for the one as for the other. In the circumstances, he was confident a uniform text could be arrived at.

Mr. Vandervelde having supported a proposal from Mr. Longuet that Mr. Kerensky's views on intervention would be helpful to the discussion, and should be heard forthwith, the conference agreed, and Mr. Kerensky read his statement in French from the platform.

On its conclusion, Mr. Stuart-Bunning (British Labor Party) was in

effort to terminate the debate by appealing for a compromise with regard to the paragraphs on intervention. They must be careful, he observed, not to hamper the Russian people by an unwise resolution, and must remember there was a party in Russia in favor of intervention. Hence he recommended a simpler wording, and proposed the insertion of the following in place of the third paragraph of the majority report: "On the other hand, it warns the workers of the allied countries against the tremendous dangers of intervention in Russia being used to bolster up militarism against socialism and democracy." Failing this, Mr. Bunning said he would accept the majority report on the understanding that it was to be taken as expressing no opinion either for or against intervention.

Mr. Vandervelde followed with the observation that another way would be to add the American paragraph to the majority report, a remark which elicited from M. Longuet an ejaculation to the effect that "it would make it worse."

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS AND BRITISH LABOR

LONDON, England.—The executive committee of the National Democratic and Labor Party recently passed the following resolution, which they forwarded to the Prime Minister:

"The Executive Committee of the National Democratic and Labor Party emphatically protests against the urgency resolution passed at the Trade Union Congress at Derby, demanding that the government shall establish peace negotiations immediately the enemy evacuate France and Belgium, but omitting any reference to the national claims of Italy, Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro, the unspeakable wrongs inflicted on the Russian people, and the rights of the subject races of the Central Empires. The executive committee records its conviction that any peace which failed to vindicate these national and racial rights would signify a German triumph, especially by allowing Germany a free hand in the East, and would render her militarily, politically, and economically far more formidable than before the war, and wholly fail to afford that security and those guarantees which the Prime Minister long ago laid down as the chief war aims of the Empire and her allies."

"This executive committee further repudiates the urgency demand of the Trades Union Congress to afford passport facilities to labor delegates desirous of entering into peace negotiations with foreign Socialists, pledges its support to the government in this refusal, and places on record its opinion that in a democratic state the responsible national government, and that alone, has the right and authority to discharge functions which belong to it exclusively as a government."

I. W. W. PLEAD NOT GUILTY OF ESPIONAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SPOKANE, Wash.—When asked in federal court by Judge Rudkin whether they were guilty or not guilty of violation of the Espionage Act, 27 I. W. W. shouted in unison, "Not guilty." No date was set for their trial, as the defense attorneys are also representing I. W. W. men who go to trial in Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 12, and it is expected that the California cases will not be disposed of for several weeks after that date. The Spokane defendants will in all probability have to remain in custody until after the first of the year.

Federal action has been started in Spokane by I. W. W. attorneys to prevent certain officials from interfering with plans for the defense of I. W. W. An injunction is asked restraining Commissioner of Public Safety J. H. Tilsley, Chief of Police Wier, Postmaster Dana Child, Sheriff Reid, Post Office Inspector Watson, Special Agent Watt, and others, from examining and interfering with the delivery of mail belonging to I. W. W. organizations. It contends that in order to collect money for the defense of indicted members, it is necessary to use the mails without hindrance. The complaint also asks that these officials be forbidden to interfere with the establishment of "an office for defense," which it is proposed to open here.

I. W. W. PROPAGANDA AT WORK IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

ST. JOHN, N. B.—The Hon. F. B. Carvell, Minister of Public Works, who was in the city recently, spoke very strongly on the disturbed condition of certain portions of the labor unions in Canada. He expressed the belief that the I. W. W. and socialist propaganda was being carried out all over Canada, especially in the West, and that some leaders of labor were being influenced by these seditious doctrines. He particularly excluded, however, from his remarks the big unions, such as the railway conductors, engineers, trainmen, telegraphers and what are generally known as the "Big Six." Their part during the war had been of a highly patriotic nature and they had shown that a properly conducted labor union could have a beneficial influence on a country.

Mr. Carvell made it very clear that any strike would be firmly dealt with by the government, which would adhere to the policy that while every man had a right to have his grievances investigated, no man had a right to stop work on any essential industry while the war was on. Every man who was physically fit must either work or fight.

LABOR PROBLEMS AND THEIR SOLUTION

Member of Illinois State Federation of Labor Believes Collective Bargaining Will Be an Important Factor in the Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—That collective bargaining is to be an important factor in the solution of labor problems and that it is possible for employer and employee to come to terms more agreeable and permanent than any arrived at under present methods, is the opinion of a member of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, who discussed labor problems intimately with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. While the labor unions hope to be able to dictate what they feel is a just wage, where employers are unwilling to come to just terms, this member of the federation said that the real thing to be arrived at is justice to both parties.

Wrongs exist on both sides, he was willing to admit, but he would not admit that the union as an organization is wrong, in any particular. There are individual acts of wrong, he said, but these should not be charged up against the union. Many things have been done in the name of the union that have worked to its detriment, he stated. Some of these things were done, he maintained, by men who were not at heart union men, but had gone into the union to bring about disunion and disorganization at the instance of certain unscrupulous interests opposed to union labor.

The union also has to deal with the ignorance and intolerance of some of its own members, he continued, but in spite of these conditions it has continued to grow. As to the labor organization's attitude toward its own members who do not feel the responsibility of delivering a full day's work for a full day's pay, he said that the labor union does not encourage such an attitude and he felt that a man should give full measure for a just wage and believe this the attitude of every honest workman. He contended, however, that there are conditions that embitter workmen and make them reluctant to put forth their best efforts.

It would be almost impossible to fix a code for the discipline of the labor organization's member, he maintained, and he doubted whether it was the province of the organization to attempt such regulation. Any code that one might make, he contended, would not be reasonable for any length of time, as conditions change so rapidly that no code would fit all conditions and instances. Honor, he said, stands for all time and the agreements between labor and capital should be made on that basis.

It is difficult to fix a measure of a day's work, or to tell when a man is putting forth his best efforts, or accomplishing what he should accomplish, said the member of the federation. Take a carpenter, for instance, he continued, that might put in full time and yet not accomplish nearly so much as another man who might loaf an hour a day and yet turn out more work. The employer would want to fix the standard for a day's work by the amount accomplished by the rapid workman. So it would come to a matter of deciding when each man had done a day's work. Trouble would result if the union attempted to fix a standard and to discharge a man from membership if he did not do as much as his employer believed he should do. Again, the union would be placed at some disadvantage, he contended, as employers would hire this man and use him to gather other men about him in opposition to the union and in an attempt to lower wages.

Neither the employer nor employee is yet at the point of properly applying the Golden Rule to his relations with the other, and until that time is reached, the federation member said, there would be a spirit of retaliation between the employer and employee. He felt, he said, that labor is justified, in certain instances, in cutting down output when the pay is not up to the standard.

Another thing that embitters workmen is to see their employers making big profits and living in ease while the workmen are struggling for a mere existence, he continued. Greed, the love of the dollar, he declared, is the worst barrier to the average employer. The employer, he said, must change his standard and discern that there are things more worth while than mere dollars. On the other hand the laboring man, he stated, has fear to contend with as one of his worst foes. He fears losing his job; he fears he may not be able to care for his family. This makes him uneasy, and embitters him. When he is assured of a continuous living wage it will do away with most of the labor trouble, he declared.

The labor union itself must be democratic and not autocratic, he concluded. If it keeps within itself the ideals of democracy and nurtures them, it need not fear for its future, but on the other hand if it should grow autocratic it would fail of its purpose and its own downfall would be brought about.

TRADE UNION RULES TO BE RESTORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England.—A meeting of trade unionists at Ponder's End was recently addressed by the Minister of Labor. Mr. Roberts assured the meeting that the government had every intention of restoring trade union rules and customs after the war, and

it would soon be his duty, as Minister of Labor, to introduce a bill into the House of Commons carrying out the government's pledges in this respect. Speaking of the Whitley councils, Mr. Roberts said these joint industrial councils, equally representative of employers and employed, would not confine themselves simply to questions of wages and conditions, but would deal generally with matters concerning the conditions of life of the workers. In this connection Mr. Roberts emphasized the need for education on both sides, and it was hoped, he said, that by the cooperation of both parties all industry would be made as efficient as possible. He thought that after the war there would be a keen struggle between hitherto for the markets of the world. Mr. Roberts also said that it was proposed that all agreements voluntarily negotiated by the joint district councils should be lodged with a government department, appropriately with the Ministry of Labor, and that statutory powers should be given to secure these agreements upon the employers in every trade.

In the case of the less organized trades, Mr. Roberts said they had obtained very wide powers for applying the ideas of the trade boards, and he would shortly issue a schedule of a number of trades in which he considered that the wages paid to the workpeople were inadequate. By means of the Whitley councils and the trade boards, Mr. Roberts said they hoped to cover the whole of the national industries. The institution of the Whitley schemes, he thought, would make it possible to supply the government with such advice as would enable them to lay down conditions which would insure a greater regularity of employment. It was their business to insure to each worker an income for the 52 weeks of the year; and suitable provision must also be arranged for a worker and his family during such time as he might be out of work through no fault of his own.

THEATERS

"The Honor of the Family"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Otis Skinner in "The Honor of the Family" play in four acts by Emile Fabre from Balzac's novel, "Un Ménage de Carrière," adapted into English by Paul M. Ford, presented by Charles Frohman, Inc., at the Hollis Street Theater, Boston, evening of Nov. 4, 1918. The cast: Colonel Philippe Bridau...Otis Skinner; Captain Potel...Herbert Charles; Captain Renard...George E. Riddell; Commandant Mignonnet...Thomas Donnelly; Orestes...Marshall Birmingham; Kouski...Harry Burkhardt; Flora Brazier...Evelyn Varden; Madame Bridau...Margaret Calvert; La Vedie...Olive Rose; Jean-Jacques Rouget...Robert Harrison; Commandant Max Gilet...Alexander Onslow; Joseph Bridau...Harry Burkhardt.

BOSTON, Mass.—Since Balzac's intense story of the Napoleonic veteran who releases his miserly uncle from the clutches of an adventuresome would-be temporary assistant to the transferred translation of the realistic mood of the original into a robust comedy play is probably most wise. The actor shows the vigorous swagger, Colonel Bridau, entering upon his task of setting the doddering Rouget's house in order as upon simply one more gorgeous adventure in a lifetime of swashbuckling. Such is the hugeness of this doughty swordsman's good humor that he resorts to his fundamental ferocity only when he fancies that the people whom he so freely orders about do not leap nimbly enough when he barks a command.

Thus does the actor cast an appetizing gloss of sardonic jest and the warming glow of romantic color about a half-savage tale of a group of unsavory persons. Thus does he exemplify a fictional type rarely seen on the stage today, the picaresque hero, that is, an engaging rascal to whom dueling, the baiting of cornered women and the browbeating of foolish old men is a pleasant way to pass the time (when not roistering at an inn) while awaiting the rise of a new conspiracy to restore Napoleon to the throne.

Mr. Skinner quite obviously relishes the freedom of movement and the variety of slashing emotional outbursts offered by the rôle, and acts it nearly to the hilt. That the audience as a whole took much enjoyment in his playing, and was interested in the somewhat faded play's picturing of old provincial French manners, was apparent throughout the evening.

Further performances should bring to a higher pitch the acting of some of the supporting players. In particular, Mr. Onslow (who is hardly the best possible choice for the important part of Gilet) doubtless will intensify his impersonation. Mr. Burkhardt acts the character of the rascal with actors with distinction, manner and speech. Miss Varden, in a trying rôle for which she does not seem perfectly cast, is acceptable as a result of her intelligent, conscientious work. Pictorially she makes Flora strikingly effective, though it is open to question whether the ingenue touches on her handsome costumes are appropriate. These same touches, it should be said, are of a piece with the evident tendency of the whole present production to give a rather sordid situation as presentable an air as artifice may.

Mr. Skinner made an amusing speech of thanks after the third act in response to half a dozen curtain calls. He will be seen in New York in "The Honor of the Family," and in other cities on tour, after his fortnight's engagement in Boston.

CHINESE LABOR MEASURE OPPOSED

Movement of Hawaii to Bring in Orientals to Meet War Emergency on Plantations Arouses a Strong Protest

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Opposition to the bill now before Congress, introduced by Delegate J. K. Kahanianole, providing for the importation of 35,000 Chinese laborers into Hawaii for agricultural purposes, is to be voiced in Washington by John Wise, a Republican nominee for the Hawaiian Senate, and head of the local Longshoremen's Union.

Mr. Wise left for the East on a trip financed by local Japanese, through Fred Makino, proprietor of the Hawaii Hochi, a Japanese daily newspaper of considerable influence in the Japan community. In a recent interview, Mr. Makino stated that he was opposed to the bringing of Chinese coolie labor to Hawaii, as a war measure, to work in the sugar cane, pineapple and rice fields. He has advanced a plan providing that Japanese and Chinese, those once residents of Hawaii, and familiar with conditions here, but now living in their native lands, be persuaded to return to alleviate the present labor shortage. Bokuro Moroi, Japanese Consul-General, stated that neither he nor anyone connected with the consulate had anything whatever to do with either the mission of Mr. Wise to Washington or the proposal of Mr. Makino to bring former plantation laborers back to the islands.

"I would like to add that the Japanese of the islands appreciate fully the situation as to industrial conditions brought about by the war," says the Consul, "and am willing and ready to cooperate to the fullest extent with the plantations in the effort to tide things over until there has been a complete recovery from the effects of the war."

According to Mr. Makino, some Chinese are aiding his plan, as they desire to get former residents back from China.

TELEPHONE WORKERS STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The Provincial Telephone Department declines to recognize that there is a labor strike on its system and claims that of 55,000 telephone users in the province, including rural line subscribers, only 574 are without service. There are 394 telephone centers in the province, of which 391 are said to be working as usual. Employees affected by the new wage schedule are 404, of whom 86 have quite work rather than accept.

Classified Advertisements

HELP WANTED—MALE

Conductors

Motormen

Brakemen

The War Labor Board at Washington has just awarded

HIGHER WAGES

to employees of the Boston Elevated Railway Co.

Men between 18 and 50 wanted immediately for car service. This is an

Essential Industry

Apply to Supt. of Employment, Dudley-St. Terminal Station, Boston, 8 to 11 A. M., or the company's representative at the U. S. War Employment Bureau, 53 Canal St., Boston, between 8:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RETAIL hat sales; draft exempt; exp. desirable but not absolutely essential; offer for promotion. Apply Mr. 327 Washington St., Boston.

WANTED—Fireman with third-class license. Apply Room 200, Sudbury Bldg., 79 Sudbury St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

AN EXPERIENCED woman, specially trained in the care of infants, to take sole charge of very young infant; home with every comfort; good salary to person properly qual. with ref. Adm. Mrs. A. S. Euseman, 1428 Grand Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Woman, intelligent and reliable, for light housework in 6-room apt. fam. husband and wife; good home; refs. req. Call 2nd apt., 425 Surf St., Phone Wellington 3609, Chicago.

WANTED—Protestant waitress and chambermaid willing to help with waitress work. Call 1440 Beacon St., Brookline, or telephone Brookline 7017.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

ON THE PLEASURES OF SOLITUDE WITH BOOKS

Some one once asked Bernard Shaw what was his favorite form of recreation. "Solitude," was his pertinent reply. This has been quoted as one of his satirical quips, but his retort might perhaps have seemed less cynical could his interviewer have persuaded him to explain what "solitude" meant to him.

For Bernard Shaw's solitude, like that of most literary people, is passed in his library, and in the presence of books no one can ever be alone. "I go into my library," exclaims Alexander Smith, "and all the pyramids build before me. I see the pyramids building, I hear the shouting of the armies of Alexander. . . I lift Homer, and I shout with Achilles in the trenches. . . I travel with mighty cohorts around me than ever did Timour or Genghis Khan on their fiery marches. . . You are motoring through a charming Massachusetts town, admiring the beautiful countryside, the magnificent old trees, the picturesque, colonial houses. You have passed through similar attractive towns, and similarly admired them. Suddenly you pass a small bridge, and your eyes rest long enough upon a tablet to read: 'Here once the embattled farmers stood—And fired the shot heard round the world.' 'Concord!' you exclaim, and your surroundings take on a new significance. Your eyes seek additional glimpses of an historic spot, but through your mind, unbidden, romp events and personages of the Revolutionary epoch. You may be alone in your motor car, but you are not solitary.

You are in your library after a perplexing day. With no definite intention, you take down a book from the shelf and open it at random. It may be "The Thousand and One Nights," and at once Aladdin becomes your companion; it may be "Romola," and the whole panorama of Florence passes before you; it may be "David Copperfield," and you are laughing with and at Micawber. It is for you to select your company; they come instantly at your bidding.

There are far more lonesome recreations than "solitude," unless you are barred from books—such a calamity would be penance indeed! It is to be dreaded, for that is a confession that you are compelled to endure your own companionship—and find it irksome.

A NEW STUDY OF FRANÇOIS VILLON

"François Villon." 1431-1463. Par Jean-Marie Bernard. Paris: Larousse, 3 francs. Possessing just that delicate touch of humor and of benevolence which is essential to the study of one of the most provokingly complex and perverse of talented rogues who ever put pen to paper, M. Bernard's book, if it throws no strikingly new light upon the life of Villon, contributes much to a consideration of his character and of his works. As the author has recognized, to understand the poet it is essential to understand the man, to follow his career, to mix with his companions, to observe his pursuits. The victim of his education—good enough as far as learning went, but destitute of those ideals or ethics which might have saved him in later years from shipwreck; the victim of his age, narrow, unilluminated, decrepit; the victim of his character, as feeble and devious as his genius was vigorous and direct, François Villon is at all times the despair of his critics. Detach him from his genius, follow the history of his crimes, murders and pickpocket, as the mood or the necessity drove him, this participant in tavern brawls, this jailbird escaping the hangman's rope—if finally he did escape, for nothing is known of him after the age of 30—not because he was less guilty but merely more fortunate than his fellows—cuts but a sorry figure in the annals of Fifteenth Century France.

Neither ancestry nor upbringing provides an excuse for the life of violence and dishonor which Villon pursued with his boon companions, sometimes in the narrow, twisting streets of Paris, sometimes in other cities of France. There were brief periods of respectability, of pampering and petting under his mother's roof, and a brilliant séjour at the court of Charles of Orléans, not less man of the world than he was man of letters, but it more frequently befell that the wanderings of Villon were intercepted by visits to Parisian or provincial prisons. Thus recklessly, with a song, with some of the most exquisite songs in the literature of France upon his lips, he pursued his random way along that road which, as M. Bernard grimly remarks leads, however slowly, none the less inexorably to the "gibet de Montfaucon."

"Rien ne m'est sûr que la chose incertaine" (nothing is sure of me but uncertainty), he wrote of himself, which was true enough of the man to some degree of his poetry. Yet fortunately for literature, his follies and villainies were unable to silence his genius. Villon, Coquillard, Charles of Orléans, each one typical representative of his country and of his time, were united in their love of France, but it is in Villon, as M. Bernard points out, that are combined and brought to their highest pitch of excellence the enduring qualities of the other two. Thus today when Villon's contemporaries are almost forgotten, his poetry is found as vigorous in the brilliancy of its expression, as rarely beautiful in its piety and tenderness, in its ardor and exuberance, as ever it was reckoned by the critic of nearly 400 years ago.

It has been said that Villon's finest verse was born of perversity. M. Bernard, and we think rightly, takes exception to this view. He holds that the truest element of beauty in the poetry of Villon is to be found, "not

in perversity, not in unconsciousness, not in the relapse of the sinner, but in the hour of clear vision, when the soul in revolt against itself judges itself irredeemably." Whether Villon, the man, ever submitted to this experience it is impossible to say; his poetry would lead us to conclude that he did, humbly, with sincerity, and it was in these moments that "he reached the most sublime heights of his genius."

SIGNOR ROMAGNOLI ON THE GREEK DRAMA

"Il Teatro Greco." By Ettore Romagnoli. Fratelli Treves. Milan. 6 lire.

Ancient Greece throughout the ages has not lacked interpreters of her genius, hoping as the result of their search in those vast storehouses of beauty and learning, to contribute further enlightenment, original conclusions or criticism, to the discussion of a literature, philosophy and art, which has served the world as model and inspiration for twenty centuries. The present volume, based upon a series of lectures delivered by the author at Milan University, is a history of the Greek theater from its earliest and primitive beginnings, through the great dramas of Aeschylus and Sophocles to Euripides, with whom Greek tragedy had already begun to decline, including a consideration of the comedies of that master of ridicule, Aristophanes, and of Menander, the most eminent poet of the new comedy in Greece.

The author has endeavored, as he states in his preface, to write, not a history or a thesis, but rather to give to his readers that which will incite them to think on these things for themselves, by turning their attention in the direction of what he has been able to show is both valuable and attractive as a branch of learning. In his task Signor Romagnoli has succeeded extraordinarily well, certainly beyond his modest aspirations. Not only has he contributed a book which can be enjoyed and understood by the uninitiated, his keen sympathy, the originality of his methods in approaching and dealing with his subject, and the immense care with which he has studied and compared the different writers of ancient Greece, must make his work of no less interest to those intellectually equipped to appreciate its merits. Familiar with his subject and loving it with the true comprehension of the artist, he has known how to interest and instruct without adding thereto that welter of complex theories and allusions which serve only to weary and bewilder.

To assign any definite date to the origin of Greek drama is not possible, since it existed before the age of history, but that it began with religious rites offered by the worshippers to their various gods, usually the personification of the powers of nature, there is little doubt. From these were gradually evolved the stately dramas of Aeschylus, the Father of Greek Tragedy, of Sophocles, who combined the most exquisite feeling with the perfect art of expression, and of Euripides, who is found already sacrificing much of the beauty of the ancient Greek drama for those new elements which his restless, revolutionary spirit dictated.

"In what way," asks Signor Romagnoli, "did the Greek chorus become dramatized?" Simply in this: The chorus divided itself into two semichoruses; the one questioned, the other answered. Dialogue, direct, hence drama. The innovation of the second act, which probably only the supreme genius of Aeschylus could have succeeded in establishing, was followed later, in Sophocles' dramas, by three and even by four actors; thus were the functions of the chorus which had given so artificial an aspect to the drama, limited, and immense opportunities for dramatic development supplied to the artist.

Nowhere is the author more successful than in his consideration and comparison of the works of the great tragedians. Not only does he show profound knowledge of their writings; their dramatic personae are for him living people whose sorrows and joys, ambitions and disappointments, successes and failures, he has entered into with the deepest interest and comprehension. Little wonder that, as the reader turns over the pages of the "Agamemnon" of Aeschylus, the "Edipus" of Sophocles, or the "Lysistrata" of Aristophanes, with Signor Romagnoli as his guide, he finds himself, perhaps for the first time, if not then with a fresh delight, taking part in events which will be found to have grown neither dreary nor remote with the passing of the centuries.

The book is richly illustrated, adding not a little to its value. In succeeding editions it may be hoped that the author will see his way to supplying an index which will make the volume, so admirable in every other way, immeasurably more so to the student.

TRAILS JOHN MUIR CLIMBED

"Steep Trails." By John Muir. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$3 net.

Aside from their high literary quality, these detached papers of John Muir, collected for the first time in a volume, contain descriptions of landscapes that no longer exist. Since they were written—some of the finest, as those of Mt. Shasta, date from 1874—progress in the form of fire, ax, plow and gunpowder has changed the face of that part of the world which John Muir knew and loved so well and which he describes with a touch at once so sincere and so full of magic. These landscapes as they were are, therefore, to be found in his writings alone. This guidebook to the wild, free sanctuaries of nature amply justifies the efforts of the editor who unearthed Muir's fine descriptions from long-forgotten periodicals and offered them to the public in book form.

A NEW BIOGRAPHY OF LAMARTINE

"The Life of Lamartine." By H. Remsen Whitehouse. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 2 vols. \$10 net.

An American scholar is latest on the list of distinguished men of letters whom Lamartine's brilliant career as a statesman and imperishable fame as a poet have tempted into writing a biography. In penetration and erudition Mr. Whitehouse's study of the great poet, whom he describes so justly as "one of the noblest and purest literary glories of France," will have to yield no points to the already famous studies by illustrious French thinkers; in addition Mr. Whitehouse's work has the fresh and original viewpoint of a highly intelligent, unprejudiced foreigner, a viewpoint

thought far less of his incomparable lyrical gift than of his lofty political ambitions. Ironically enough, his poet's fame became the relentless handicap against which he had to struggle unceasingly on the path of political achievement: his contemporaries looked with suspicion upon the poet who would be statesman, believing that his poetical vision must unfit him for a practical career. To Lamartine the rostrum and the affairs of state seemed his true and real vocation. "I felt within me," he writes, "the equilibrium of common sense, the thoughtful eloquence and energetic honesty which go to make a statesman."

Though Lamartine's greatness as a poet must of necessity overshadow his greatness as a statesman—great poetry being for all time, great statecraft only for a brief historical era—his political career is one of the most brilliant pages in the French history of his time and one can but lament the

SPENSER WILKINSON ON WAR AND STATE

"Government and the War." By Spenser Wilkinson. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. \$1.60 net.

There is food for thought in the recent volume of Prof. Spenser Wilkinson, thought that befits any nation engaged in war. For the United States General Wood was a Paul Revere, arousing the country to awake to potential dangers. Spenser Wilkinson, Chichele professor of military history at Oxford, has been a Paul Revere for England. In his lectures of 10 years ago he called the attention of his university, "a faithful servant—or if you prefer another name, a leader—of this nation," to the unpreparedness of England. Since then in 1909, 1911, 1912 and early in 1914 he did not cease in his efforts to awaken his countrymen. These

ness. The importance of the initial blow being with the full resources of the State is dwelt on, and the absolute need of continued maximum effort.

"Within the memory of us all," wrote Professor Wilkinson in 1912, "England has had friction with France, with Russia and with Germany. The difficulties with France and Russia are settled. The friction with Germany remains. What does it portend?" He answers this question himself: "Germany's future is on the water. . . The present feeling in Germany is that England is the enemy. We may infer that the situation is one of those in which the German strategists [Clausewitz] said that a small occasion may produce a great explosion." The world knows how great was the explosion following an insignificant pretext. Wilkinson as a prophet stands verified. "It points to a war inevitable and of extreme violence," he said in 1912. "It behooves Great Britain to make herself ready and have a policy of her own."

Within the waging of the war, Professor Wilkinson has asserted that, "any man who talks of peace without victory is not the friend but the enemy of England. The idea is possible only to a man who believes we cannot win, who despairs of his country. . . Men who despair of their country are not the best qualified to serve her." There are men in America who should think this over.

There are ten of these essays in "Government and the War." They study war, peace, England and Germany, the Dardanelles Commission, the British Constitution and thoughts and theories and neglected aspects of the war. They are compositions by a master hand.

LITERARY NOTES

Amongst the announcements of Messrs. Chapman & Hall are Mr. J. W. T. Ley's volume, "The Dickens Circle," and a volume of essays by Dr. W. L. Courtney entitled "Old Saws and Modern Instances." Mr. Ley, who was for some time secretary of the Dickens Fellowship, includes in his volume character sketches of many leading people of Dickens' time.

Seventy-odd years ago in the town of Rochdale, England, 28 weavers decided to join forces and start a store. These pioneers worked out the system now known as the Rochdale plan of cooperative buying. Emerson P. Harris, president, Montclair Cooperative Society, in his "Cooperation: the Hope of the Consumer" (the Macmillan Company, New York; \$2) offers this plan as the means of rescuing the American people from the evil system of competition for profit, showing how it has worked out in European countries.

The copy of the first 1637 issue of Milton's "Comus," which was sold privately last year from the Bridgewater library of the Earl of Ellesmere, is now in the library of H. H. C. Jones, editor of the Minneapolis Journal. Mr. Jones in his collecting of rare books specializes in British literature, and during the past 30 years has gradually formed one of the notable libraries in the United States. Among other treasures he possesses 40 of the Shakespeare quartos, it is understood among collectors, besides a large number of early English plays; in fact, he has copies of practically all the important works of the Elizabethan era in literature. "Comus: A Mask," was presented at Ludlow Castle in 1634 before John, Earl of Bridgewater, and was dedicated by Milton to John Lord Viscount Brackley, son and heir-apparent to the Earl, who was at that time president of Wales. The Bridgewater copy of "Comus" is regarded by the cognoscenti as the finest known impression.

To the rank and file, the question of municipal electric lighting would seem of minor importance at this crisis in the world's history. "The Results of Municipal Electric Lighting in Massachusetts," by Edmond Earle Lincoln, M. A. (Oxon.), Ph. D., Instructor in Economics, Harvard University (Houghton Mifflin Company, the Riverside Press, Cambridge; \$3.00 net) is an intensive study of the merits and defects of the system, and he who runs may read, if he cares to. It is one of the notable essays in the Hart Schaffner & Marx prize series.

Messrs. W. Collins, Sons & Co.'s list includes "A Writer's Recollections" by Mrs. Humphry Ward, who surveys the later Victorian years and more particularly Oxford, between the years 1860 and 1880.

Mr. Fisher Unwin's autumn announcements include Prof. James Sully's autobiography entitled "My Life and Friends: A Psychologist's Memories," "Facts About France," by E. Sallens, and a new edition, considerably revised, of Mr. W. Harbutt Dawson's "The Evolution of Modern Germany."

Mr. Cecil Chesterton, the brother of Mr. G. K. Chesterton, has written "A History of the United States," which Messrs. Chatto and Windus will publish.

A work which would prove of interest to antiquaries is promised by Messrs. Methuen, who are publishing Mr. R. Coltman Clephan's volume "The Tournament: Its Periods and Phases," to which the curator of the armories at the Tower of London, Mr. C. J. Foulkes, has contributed a preface.

In a recent review in these columns of "Presidents I Have Known," by Simon Wolf, the price was stated to be \$2. This was an error, for the net price is \$2.50.

In "Fishermen in War Time," published by Sampson Low, Mr. Walter Wood pays a nobly earned tribute to a body of men to whom the public

owes a debt it cannot easily repay. The story of the deep-sea fishermen during the past four years is one of unique devotion in the face of perils which only the imaginative can fully realize. Mr. Wood is responsible for the statement that to this body of men we owe the proposal to net submarines, and these men who have regularly supplied the market with fish have also provided the manning of a vast fleet for the purpose of clearing mines from the shipping routes.

The Hon. Arthur Elliot, for some time editor of The Edinburgh Review, defends England's foreign policy in a volume entitled, "Traditions of British Statesmanship: Some Comments on Passing Events," published by Messrs. Constables. His contention is that a revelation of all secrets would show England's policy more honest and no more short-sighted than her neighbors'.

Mr. Secker announces a new volume from the pen of Mr. Maurice Barling, "Translations: Ancient and Modern."

The first installment of Mr. Laurie Magnus' History of Literature has now been issued by Messrs. Kegan Paul under the title, "A General Sketch of European Literature: The Centuries of Romance." These centuries comprise the period from the Eleventh Century to the year 1637.

MR. COLERIDGE'S BOOK AGAINST VIVISECTION

"Great Testimony Against Scientific Cruelty." Collected and edited by the Hon. Stephen Coleridge, with eight illustrations. London: John Lane, The Bodley Head, New York: John Lane Company. Price \$1.40.

The testimony which Mr. Stephen Coleridge has gathered together in his little book against vivisection constitutes a remarkable protest against a practice, the true nature of which, every day, coming to be more justly appraised. Those who understand anything at all about vivisection, of course, appreciate fully that the plea of "achieving scientific results," untenable as that plea is from any standpoint of humanity, is often the merest cloak for the gratification of those passions which are accountable for the horrors committed by the Germans and their allies in Belgium and Northern France and in various other war theaters. As Mr. Coleridge well remarks, "It is a terrible task for any man to read their (the vivisectionists') literature," but no one can undertake this task without being struck by the utter depravity revealed in many of their so-called researches.

The great men and women whose testimony Mr. Coleridge has gathered, such men as Carlyle, Lord Coleridge, Ruskin, Miss Frances Power Cobb, Dr. Johnson, and others were, of course, unsparring in their denunciation. The little book is well gotten up, and illustrated with copies of rare portraits of some of those whose testimony is quoted.

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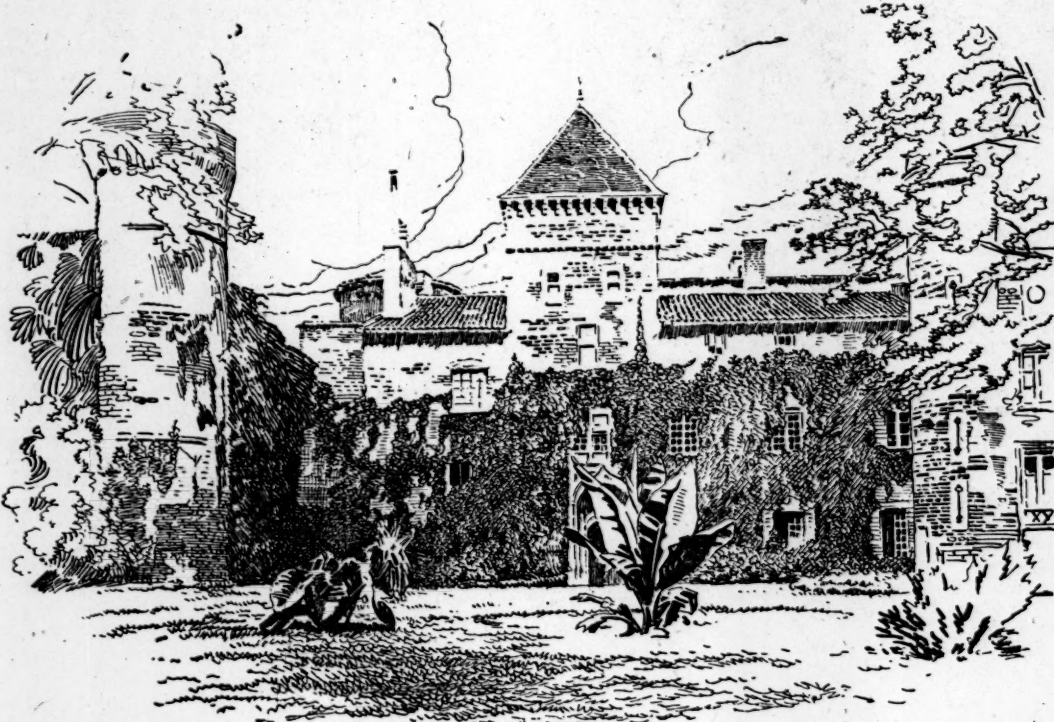
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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from illustration in "The Life of Lamartine," Houghton Mifflin Company, publishers

Château de Saint-Point, a home of Lamartine

whose inestimably helpful value has been so clearly demonstrated by Taine's "History of English Literature."

Mr. Whitehouse's thorough grasp on the task before him makes reading his book a rare pleasure. So well has he understood the biographer's function, so sure is his sense of selection and discrimination, that not one detail but adds to the vividness and convincingness of the portrait, while nothing that could, or should, have been omitted is allowed to clutter up the pages. We are shown Lamartine in the period that was his, the period of romanticism and political unrest; we see him in his exact relation to family, friends and contemporaries, until he becomes to us, not the distant figure in bronze or marble of the Hall of Fame, but the being of flesh and blood to whom the title of man was dearer than that of genius.

So Mr. Whitehouse's chapter on Lamartine's ancestry and earlier years is not only charming for its local color, its nice sense of period, but it throws much light on the poet's character. It becomes evident that the sterling qualities which distinguished him, honesty, moral courage and sound patriotism, were the natural legacy of the family of provincial aristocracy from which he sprang, that family of "petite noblesse" whose position he himself describes thus: "Without great luster, but without stain; placed by Providence in one of those intermediary ranks of society, allied to the nobility by virtue of its name, and to the people by reason of modicity of fortune and simplicity of life. A family dwelling chiefly on their estates, among the peasants whose customs they shared, and whose daily toll was not dissimilar to that of their lowly neighbors."

Mr. Whitehouse's researches into the great sentimental attachment of Lamartine's youth, to the memory of which he remained faithful through life, and which inspired him with that sublime lyrical outburst, "Le Lac," have enabled him to set a connected story before the public which is of intense interest. Other friendships of minor importance with prominent men and women of his time Mr. Whitehouse records in his terse and lively manner, always drawing his information from the most reliable sources and thus lending the biography a color and vividness that delight the reader. Lamartine strongly disapproved of literary women, and he was reluctant to meet the beautiful and gifted French poetess, Delphine Gay, afterward Madame de Girardin, who, with her mother, visited Florence, where Lamartine held the office of chargé d'affaires. "Lart est une déchéance pour la femme," he said, "elle est bien plus que poète, elle est poésée." But once having met the charming Delphine the acquaintance ripened into a lifelong friendship.

Her verses are what I like least about her," insisted Lamartine. "Nevertheless, she has a pretty feminine talent, mais le féminin est terrible en poésie." Lamartine's genius was amply recognized by his contemporaries. Like Byron he awoke one morning to find himself famous. The publication of his first volume of verse made him the idol of social and literary circles in Paris. It is, naturally, as one of the world's greatest poets that his fame will endure, but he himself

blindness of his contemporaries who refused to see in him aught but an impractical visionary and who, after his fall from the pinnacle of popular favor which he reached in 1848, when he was acclaimed the "man of France," rewarded him with reprehensible ingratitude.

As a statesman Lamartine toiled incessantly to enlighten the masses. Of personal ambition he had no thought; his policy had in view the sole and lofty aim of progress and humanity.

His fall from political prominence came simultaneously with the collapse of his private fortune. All his life Lamartine had been an incorrigible prodigal and his tender-heartedness toward those less fortunate precipitated his financial ruin. Like Walter Scott, he set himself to the gigantic task of attempting to discharge his debts with the labors of his pen. The last 20 years of his career, spent in the chalet in Passy which the commission of the Parisian Municipal Council had placed at his disposal, together with an income of 20,000 francs for life, grudgingly doled from the public funds, were years of incessant literary slavery, of desperate effort, continual disappointment.

Though the quality of his work of this period is necessarily unequal, never did the character of the man shine forth more resplendently than in these years of adversity. Sad as were his closing years, Lamartine never became embittered, never morose. No rancors, no recriminations, disturbed the serene acceptance of his destiny.

No more sympathetic and intelligent interpretation of this noble figure of letters, of politics and simple humanity could be asked for than Mr. Whitehouse's biography. No doubt the people of France, awakened from their torpor, neglecting no opportunity of honoring, tardily, but none the less sincerely, the honest statesman and incomparable poet, will deeply appreciate the splendid tribute of a foreign scholar to one of their greatest men.

OUR HUMBLE HELPERS

"Our Humble Helpers." By J. H. Fabre. New York: The Century Company. \$2.00.

French children may be, doubtless, are, very different from their American and English cousins, but it is a question whether they would really enjoy the method employed by Uncle Paul in instructing Emile, Jules and Louis about the habits of domestic animals. The uncle is Fabre's mouth-piece for the amazing amount of information which he wishes to pour into the ears of the children of the world, represented here by three little French boys.

Fabre's complete and profound knowledge of his subject is too well known to be considered here. One cannot help wishing that he were equally well acquainted with children, so that his characters would be more real and his style more appealing to young readers. Was there ever a child who did not rebel when told that he was being informed on any matter just so far as he was able to understand it? And what boy worth his salt would admit that he was too young to have an opinion on any question that interested him? Yet Fabre is guilty of both these remarks.

Having penetrated the stilted speech of the boys and the long, technical words of Uncle Paul, the information in the book is found to have great interest and fascination for both young and old.

essays, all related to war, supplemented by others written under war conditions, forms the present book. The warnings in the early essays were prophecies and they strengthen his views about what lies in the future. The book will be serviceable to thinking Americans no less than to their English brethren.

Among the fundamental propositions advanced by Professor Wilkinson is that "the State is the organized attempt of a community to realize its conception of the best life." It will therefore not engage in war save to overcome some obstacle in the way of realizing the purpose of its existence. If it does this, the whole sum of its energies must be concentrated in the struggle. Then again, the effort of guiding military intelligence lies in the preparation period preceding the actual collision. This being the truth, he deprecates the neglect with which the subject of war has been treated, the practical result of which was unpreparedness and is today in England an insufficient appreciation of the requirements of war; and intelligent America should take the lesson to heart.

Professor Wilkinson has no sympathy with the "million men overnight" delusion. "In the modern world," he writes, "when a nation goes to war, the energy developed is so great that nothing but a similarly organized body can hope to withstand the shock; and the effort involved on each side is so intense that it must for the time being absorb the whole of the national energies, and carry with it a temporary suspension of all other forms of activity." This England is finding to be true; America has not yet come to thinking about it. Germany has verified Professor Wilkinson's next thought: "The effect of war upon the State that has been successfully invaded is comparable only to that of some great natural cataclysm."

The place of peace is defined by the author as similar to the place of cold. This is absence of heat, and peace is absence of war. The latter is a normal, human resultant. "The more civilized the two neighboring states become, and the greater the intercourse between them, the more varied and frequent will be the opportunities of disagreement and dispute." When the dispute approaches a vital question, especially when men's feelings are concerned, the disagreement may become a quarrel, one side or the other may attempt violence, and the two states find themselves at war.

Eternal vigilance is ever the price of liberty, and liberty must be maintained if the State wishes to exist. "There are vital questions that do not admit of submission to any tribunal." "The purpose of war is resistance to wrongdoing and the assertion of right." These are facts that pacifists neglect. "The condition of human life," continues Professor Wilkinson, "for the State as for the individual, involves the perpetual choice between the sacrifice of life and the sacrifice of what makes life worth living." This factor is, he asserts, the State. The existence of a plurality of states is inseparable from the possibility of wars between them. So much for the main ideas assembled in the pre-war essays. They are abundantly clothed with arguments and illustrations, and are focused on the absolute necessity of prepared-

THE HOME FORUM

The Glens and Mountains

Both near . . . and far
The glens and mountains spread in
silence.
Pale purple-hued the snowy range,
Clear-cut against the sky; and strange
And beautiful its evening change
Into a veil of gold and scarlet.
And over all Kazbék the Haughty
Carried above the clouds his head.
His turban and his tsar's brocade
All ice, and gold-embroidered!
—Lermontov (tr. from the Russian by
Mme. N. Jarintzov).

A November Sunset

Thoreau, in his essay on "Walking," thus describes an autumnal sunset:
"We had a remarkable sunset one day last November. I was walking in a meadow, the source of a small brook, when the sun at last, just before setting, after a cold, gray day, reached a clear stratum in the horizon, and the softest, brightest morning sunlight fell on the dry grass and on the stems of the trees in the opposite horizon and on the leaves of the shrub oaks on the hillside, while our shadows stretched along over the meadow eastward, as if we were the only notes in its beams. It was such a light as we could not have imagined a moment before, and the air also was so warm and serene that nothing was wanting to make a paradise of that meadow. When we reflected that this was not a solitary phenomenon, never to happen again, but that it would happen forever and ever, an infinite number of evenings, and cheer and reassure the latest child that walked there, it was more glorious still.
"The sun sets on some retired meadow, where no house is visible, and with all the glory and splendor that it lavishes on cities, and perchance as it has never set before—where there is but a solitary marsh hawk to have his wings gilded by it, or only a muskrat looks out from his cabin, and there is some little black-veined brook in the midst of the marsh, just beginning to meander, winding slowly round a decaying stump.
"We walked in so pure and bright a light, gliding the withered grass and leaves, so softly and serenely bright, I thought I had never bathed in such a golden flood, without a ripple or a murmur to it. The west side of every wood and rising ground gleamed like the boundary of Elysium, and the sun on our backs seemed like a gentle herdsman driving us home at evening."

Secrets

It is wise not to seek a secret, and honest not to reveal one.—William Penn.

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A Dane's Estimate of English Letters

"One of the first and chief things observable in this English literary group, is that it has certain characteristics in common with the whole European intellectual tendency of the period," Georg Brandes writes in the "Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature." But these "are modified in a very perceptible manner by certain peculiarly English characteristics, which, observable nowhere else, are to be found in all the English authors of the day, however little resemblance there may be between them in other respects.

"These English characteristics can all be traced back to one original distinctive quality, namely, vigorous Naturalism. As we have observed, the first advance in the new literary movement is the inspiration of the authors of every country by a national spirit. Now in England this meant becoming a Naturalist, just as in Germany it meant becoming a Romanticist, and in Denmark a devotee of the Old-Scandinavian. The English poets, one and all, are observers, lovers, worshippers of nature. . . . Naturalism is so powerful in England that it permeates Coleridge's Romantic supernaturalism, Wordsworth's Anglican orthodoxy, Shelley's atheistic spiritualism, Byron's revolutionary liberalism, and Scott's interest in the past. It influences the personal beliefs and the literary tendencies of every author.

"This realism, so full of sap and vigor, is a result of various strongly marked and almost universal English characteristics. There is, in the first place, the English love of the country and of the sea. Almost all the English poets of this period are either countrymen or seamen. The English Muse of poetry has from time immemorial frequented the country seat and the farm."

"Another English qualification for Naturalism is the love of the poets for the nobler animals, and their intimacy with the animal world in general. They have that affection for all domestic animals which is a result of their English love of home."
"But even more characteristically English than the attachment to horses, and dogs and land, and the witness in literature to the same, is the love of the sea. The Englishman is an amphibious animal. A considerable part of the description of nature in the literature of this period is marine painting. It was an ancient tradition, gloriously maintained at this particular time, that England was the mistress of the sea; and English writers have always been the best delineators and interpreters of the sea. There is a breath of its freshness and freedom in all the best poetry of the country. To the Englishman the sea has always been the great symbol of liberty, as the Alps have been to the freedom-loving Swiss."

"Transferred to the domain of so-

ciety. Naturalism becomes, as it did in Rousseau's case, revolutionary; and beneath that attachment to the soil, and that delight in encountering and mastering the fitful humors of the sea, which are the deep-seated causes of Naturalism, there is in the Englishman the still deeper-seated national feeling, which, under the peculiar historical conditions of this period, naturally led the cleverest men of the day in the direction of Radicalism. No nation is so thoroughly penetrated by the feeling of personal independence as England."

"This personal independence which distinguishes the country's most eminent authors is the outcome of a genuinely English peculiarity. These men are the followers of no particular doctrine; they rarely profess any artistic principles, and certainly never any philosophical creed. But "there is hardly one among them who is not a politician. This interest in politics is a direct product of the national practicality."

"There was plenty of fantasticalness in practical matters in the English poets, too; but there undoubtedly is more practicality in their morality and their view of life than in those of the poets of other nations. There are a few more grains of sound sense in their works. They are, one and all, distinguished by a strong desire for justice. Wordsworth inherits it from Milton; Campbell, Byron, and Shelley feel it intuitively, and are ready in the strength of the feeling to defy the world. It plays no part, this feeling, in the life of Byron's great German predecessor, Goethe, or of his richly gifted French successor, de Musset. Neither of these ever summoned monarchs and governments before the tribunal of justice. But what is peculiarly English is, that this justice of which the Englishmen dream is not, like that which Schiller, for instance, worships, a cherished, preconceived idea, but a child of utility. To prove this let us take a poet as ethereally idealistic as Shelley, and we shall see that even his morality is as distinctly utilitarian as Bentham's and John Stuart Mill's. . . . In the maxim, 'the greatest happiness of the greatest number,' and in the profound, practical desire for justice, which is its psychological basis, we have the real point of departure of the Radicalism of English poetry during the period of the great European reaction."

Autumn

When every leaf has different hue
And flames of birch tree blow;
And high against November blue
The white cloud's bent in bow;

When droning thresher hums its song
And tale of harvest proves,
And rusty steers the lane-ways throng,
And grey birds flit in droves;

Then birds, and beast, and every tree
And those few flowers that blow,
Do seem such treasure loves to me
Who would no winter know!

—John Galsworthy.

Rue St. Romain, Rouen, France

From Caen to Le Havre the pictures are all small; and from Le Havre to Rouen, along the Seine, the canvases are big, and the river bank fairly bristles with memories of the past; quaint little Honfleur, the grim castle of Tancarville, the spire of Caudebec, and Jumièges, a shimmering ghost of an abbey. Twisting and winding like a snake, the river at last reaches the one-time capital of the Northmen, for more than twelve hundred years a great commercial center, and now the point where deep-water vessels discharge their cargoes into smaller craft for transportation by river and canal to inland cities.

It is well to come by river, for if you come by train you burrow under the hills that guard Rouen like walls, and emerge in a smoky station over in one corner of the town that gives no idea whatever of the city as it really is. Much better the wide wharves with their cheerful cafés. As we stepped ashore upon the gleaming quay, fresh washed by the rain and flashing in the afternoon sunshine, Rouen seemed a city of jasper paved with gold. Even the shabby old barouche took on unwonted chic and gayety, and rumbled us over the cobbles of the broad water-front into a city so full of charm, so instinct with life, that its meanest and dullest streets filled us with eagerness and enthusiasm. A thousand figures of the past crowded up before us. . . . And yet, despite all this, Rouen is a material, thriving, modern center, devoted to cotton spinning and weaving and the manufacture of handkerchiefs. How utterly trivial that seems, compared with the making of history and of great stone monuments for posterity to wonder at! . . .

The resistless demands of modern life and commerce have cut the patchwork-like old city into bits with broad, straight boulevards, run tramcars along streets where their presence seems desecration—and convenient at times—and built uninteresting, perpendicular facades in exchange for beauty and fascination. . . . Why should the modernizer be either a vandal or an ignoramus? A few streets are still a joy to the eye: the Rue St. Romain, to the north of the cathedral, for instance, with its curious, overhanging house-fronts—the one with the heads of the bishops carved upon its corbels, and its opposite neighbor, called the Joan of Arc house. Probably she saw it when she was here.—Arthur Stanley Riggs, in "France From Sea to Sea."

The Tree Peonies of China

After a very long stage we reached our haven at the street of Happy Sons, a tiny place, as pretty as all these little valley-villages, and with a promise of nobler rugged ridges rising behind, while in front, across the beck, rose a long, high hillside all coped and wooded and blurred with promise, illuminated here

and there with the tender pink of Pyrus or Dipelta. In the quiet evening we crossed the stream and ascended the woodland by different paths. My own object was a specially rosy tree of Pyrus, to which I at last attained toilsomely through the jungle. . . . So I sat at last and rested, gazing down the steep tracks to the little village at my feet, so comfortable and pleasant-looking in its grove of poplars, till my eye was caught by certain white objects farther along the hillside, that were clearly too big to be flowers yet must certainly be investigated, if only to find out what clots of white wool, or yet whiter paper, surely, could be doing in the wild coppice, perked up here and there above the small-fry of little barberries and so forth. Probably they had some religious meaning. I would see.

Through the foaming shallows of the copse I plunged, and soon was holding my breath with growing excitement as I neared my goal, and it became more and more certain that I was setting eyes on Peonia montana as a wild plant. The event itself justified enthusiasm, but all considerations of botanical geography vanish from one's mind in the first contemplation of that amazing flower, the most overpoweringly superb of hardy shrubs. Here in the brushwood it grew up tall and slender and straight, in two or three were branching shoots, each one of which carried at the top, elegantly balancing, that single enormous blossom, waved and crimped into the boldest grace of line, of absolute pure white, with featherings of deepest maroon radiating at the base of the petals from the heart of golden fluff at the flower's heart. Above the serene and thorny scrub the snowy beautes poised and hovered, and the breath of them went out upon the twilight as sweet as any rose. . . .

As for the peony, its home has long been a problem of botanists. Though it has been cultivated for countless ages in all the gardens of the Far East, it was long before it could be traced to its original point of départ. There is, it is true, a certain Chinese mountain called Peony Mountain, and it seemed probable that this was so called because there either were peonies on it, or at some time had been. Purdon's earlier research, however, had shown that not only was there no present trace of peonies there whatever, but that not even in the memory of the oldest inhabitant was there any hint of peonies ever having been seen there. . . . No investigations in Shensi brought wild tree peonies to view, and it was not till Purdon visited the foothills of the Min San in 1911 that at last the mountain was discovered in its original cradle. But along the upper reaches of the Black-water its form is that with flowers of dark and rich magenta-crimson; occurring again here, along the extreme southern fringe of Kansu, it is always of the purest white. No doubt different districts, when China is yet further searched, may reveal yet other diversities of color.

I wish I might one day set eyes on the wild original of that marvelous variety which is forced so freely for the Chinese market, and is sold for extravagant sums at mid-January in Peking. It is like the one we call Reine Elizabeth, which is still the most gorgeous of all tree peonies in point of color, and is very likely Reine Elizabeth herself in the country of her birth; anyhow you have to keep a tight grip of your pockets when you enter one of the big sunken lean-tos, papered with white, which are the Chinese flower shops, and see before you a glowing stretch of parrot, most brilliant salmon-pink, the huge blossoms, like the chalices of the magnolias close by, being carefully tied in with sashes, as if they were on their way to a Chelsea show. . . . China continues its immense demand for mountains, and the supply continues inexhaustible, though the most cherished forms are rare and do not often appear on the market. A black one is talked of, and is of an intensely dark maroon; green and blue ones are almost certainly chimeras, such as Chinese imagination likes to invent as the special treasure of some lonely monastery far away in the sands of Shin-jang or the desolate moorlands of the Koko-nor. The most precious of all is the so-called yellow. . . .

The mountain is par excellence the national flower of China, indeed in every form; paupers, prelates, and emperors affect its charms and there is hardly a house or an abbey up the Border without its bush or two of tree peony; while the Imperial Palaces revel in rows upon rows of them arranged in narrow shallow terraces, each just wide enough for a single line of plants, and piled up one behind another till the effect of that towering long bank all ablaze with blossom must surpass the wildest imagination of the show-bench, in something of the same style. I cannot but feel that in similar raised terraces the peonies might find a better drainage and kinder conditions in England, where at present they still remain more loyally obedient to the wishes of their late Imperial mistress than do her other special favorites, the climate doglings. . . . In the cool, damp climate of many parts of England the Chinese and Japanese moutens still remain as hostile as the most exclusive of empresses could desire; but the palace dogs have accepted a new life much more readily, and take as kindly to a comfortable English cook as ever to court life in the now-forgotten days when whole troops of them went ambling up and down along the marble-railed groves of the Summer Palace in attendance on their mistresses; even as in yet older days, before they came as an Imperial present to the Emperors of China, they ambled up and down yet other palace terraces beside the Bosphorus, on the skirts of Theodora or Theopano. . . . From Reginald Farrer's "On the Eaves of the World."

The Method of Divine Guidance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO MANY it is a mystery how God's guidance may be sought and obtained. Looking upon the Supreme Being as one who may be believed in, but not known with any degree of definiteness, they are not aware of the great truths of being and of the spiritual law which supports them; and so they are equally ignorant that the guidance of God can be obtained by human beings as the result of spiritual understanding. It is one of the anomalies of the human mind that it relies with implicit confidence on its own theories, hypotheses, and speculations, but refuses to place any confidence in the truth which, operating through eternal spiritual law, is actually able to dominate every erroneous belief.

Now the reason for this anomalous attitude lies in the fact that the human mind is totally blind to Truth. Indeed, as Christian Science shows, it is a misnomer to speak of a human mind at all, because there is in reality only one Mind. Surely, Jesus the Christ knew this when he said, "I and my Father are one." And surely, in making the statement, he was declaring, what Christian Science persistently affirms, that the Father, or divine Mind, includes within Himself all reality; which reality of necessity embraces individual spiritual man. Unless it be discerned that there is only one Mind, and that all the beliefs of the so-called human mind must therefore be recognized as false because of this spiritual fact, there can be no sure basis from which any human being may proceed to seek for and obtain divine guidance. Unless the position be understood, he will continue divided in his allegiance between spiritual truth and human or material error.

On pages 16 and 17 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy quotes the Lord's Prayer and gives its spiritual sense. On the latter page we find:

"And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil;
And God leadeth us not into temptation, but delivereth us from sin, disease, and death."

The Discoverer of Christian Science, with the boldness of advanced spiritual understanding, and without the faintest tendency to equivocation, takes the question of God's power to guide or to deliver away from the region of human conjecture and states the whole, yet simple truth about it. God tempts no man at any time into either sin, disease, or death; on the contrary, the power of God is available every moment to deliver any one who may have fallen into any false belief whatsoever. Moreover, this power, this guiding and delivering power, does not act in a haphazard manner; and it becomes manifest to men as they gain an understanding of Truth, as they become scientifically acquainted with divine Mind and with the law through which Mind governs His spiritual creation.

What a comfort it is to know that divine guidance can be obtained by all who sincerely seek it. But the method of securing this guidance is one which demands that the individual seeking it is endeavoring to conform to the spiritual truth he understands; and this necessitates the renunciation of the false material beliefs of the human mind. Here is where the struggle comes in. As soon as a man begins to know a little about Principle he is forced to put his knowledge into practice; and the putting of his understanding of Principle into practice means a corresponding destruction of error, an operation under which the human mind cannot possibly feel itself comfortable. Personal sense resents the demands of Principle; and this is but another way of saying that personal sense or the human mind refuses obedience to the law through which alone divine guidance becomes operative.

Suppose that a human being finds himself in need of help. It may be that he is sick or suffering in body, or in a difficulty which is causing him mental anguish. He has tried, perhaps, all the human ways open to him, but has obtained no release. Presumably he has come to the point where he no longer relies on human will or human effort. Then is the time for him to reach out for the truth, for an understanding of divine Principle; and as surely as his effort enables him to gain this knowledge, so surely does he find the aid, the succor, the guidance which he has sought for in vain along the lines of human endeavor. Mind is omnipresent. Divine intelligence is ever present in all its unlimited brightness. And divine intelligence is the heritage of man, because man is the image and likeness of God. Mrs. Eddy puts it very clearly when she writes: "Spirit imparts the understanding which uplifts consciousness and leads into all truth." (Science and Health, p. 505.) Man is never separate from his divine Principle; and he is therefore never removed from the intelligence, unlimited and perfect, which purifies human consciousness. With the purification comes the guidance.

It will have been apparent from what has been said that it is material sense which constitutes the whole human problem. This false sense gives rise to fear, to disease, to every human woe. Material sense itself is, verily, all there is of fear, disease and inharmonious. There can therefore

be no doubt about the nature of the problem; and it can be grappled with successfully in one way and one way only, namely, through the obtaining of a knowledge of God. Until a man begins to have some understanding of God, as Mind or Principle, until he has grasped to some extent what is meant by the scientific statement that Mind is infinite, he has not begun to know that material sense is synonymous with inharmonious and spiritual sense with harmony. But as he obtains an understanding of Principle, the entirely illusory nature of material sense dawns upon him, and with the breaking through of the light he sees the way opening out of the illusion, out of the dream of suffering and sorrow. Thus it is that the method of divine guidance is an entirely rational process. It does not come as a special gift to special people. It is open to all to obtain, provided they are ready to seek disinterestedly after a knowledge of Principle, and to strive to put whatever understanding they obtain into practice.

John Winter

What ails John Winter, that so oft
Silent he sits apart?
The neighbors cast their looks on him;
But deep he hides his heart.
In Deptford streets the houses small
Huddle forlorn together,
Whether the wind blow or be still,
'Tis soiled and sorry weather.
But over these dim roofs arise
Tall masts of ocean ships,
Whenever John Winter looked on them,
The salt blew on his lips.
He cannot pace the street about,
But they stand before his eyes!
The more he shuns them, the more
Proud
And beautiful they rise.
He turns his head, but in his ear
The steady Trade-winds run,
And in his eye the endless waves
Ride on into the sun. . . .
There fell a soft November night,
Restless with gusts that shook
The chimneys, and beat wildly down
The flames in the chimney nook. . . .
In stormy rushings through the air
Wild scents the darkness filled,
And with a fierce forgetfulness
His drinking nostril thrilled.
He hasted with quick feet, he hugged
The wildness to his breast,
As one who goes the only way
To set his heart at rest.
When morning glimmered, a great
Ship
Dropt gliding down the shore.
John Winter coiled the anchor ropes
Among his mates once more.
—Laurence Binyon.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1918

EDITORIALS

Flux

ALL Europe is in a state of flux. Indeed, if the world would consent to be a little more metaphysical it would understand that the human mind is stirred to its dregs from the north pole to the south pole, and all the way round the equator. In the ages that have passed such mental explosions have taken place, but they have been, in the very nature of things, local. It has taken the electric telegraph and the railway, the great liner and the newspaper, to complete the shrinkage of the world. The Athens of Themistocles imagined that it was very nearly the center and circumference of all that mattered. In the heyday of its power Rome was convinced that the world lay largely round the Mediterranean basin. Yet all that time the dust of earlier empires was thickening over the face of the globe. For were there not days when men had thought that the land of the great pyramids was the world, or that the earth rotated amidst the hanging gardens of Babylon?

The invention of printing did much to bring the world closer together, whilst the issuing of newspapers was regarded by authority, in its day, not without justification, as a departure of extreme danger. The same conservative elements saw the radical changes contained in the boiler of the "Rocket," and were hardly less concerned than the natives of the plains of Hindustan over the erection of the first "lightning poles." The human race, in short, has sought knowledge eagerly or fearfully according to its temperament. And with the growth of knowledge has come the shrinkage of the world. As a consequence there never was a time, previous to the year 1914, when a world war was a possibility. The old wars were fought out in a series of Naboth vineyards. And when they were over, a certain number of acres, an occasional city, some thousands of people, and likewise much cattle, were commonly transferred unceremoniously from one side to the other. To be a king was, in the ordinary course of things, to have inherited the maxim of Rob Roy. If you were an Alexander you went out looking for more worlds to conquer; if you were a Louis you might sit at home, and file locks, and wait for the deluge to overwhelm you instead.

Gradually all this changed. The doctor largely began to take the place of the priest, and to govern men through their fear of the grave rather than through their fear of hell. The merchant usurped the place of the soldier, and the new baronage had its battlements in a brewery or a packing house, rather than in a border castle. Trade brought the whole world together in a way the sword had kept it apart. The railway and the steamship annihilated space, and did for the whole world what the road had done for corners of the world in the Twelfth Century,—obliterated the borders of states. Just as Anselm had walked over the Alps, from Aosta, to become ruler of the great monastery at Bec, just as Gilbert Becket had crossed the narrow seas to set up a shop in Cheapside, so a London firm would open an office in Calcutta, and a New York house establish a branch in Peking. The world had shrunk.

This became very plain on the day Armageddon broke out. Great Britain was the ally of Japan, and the entry of Japan into the war incidentally brought in China. The supplanting of the caravan routes by the ocean lanes made the Atlantic what the Tripoli road to Persia had once been. And so the United States became involved in the war just as if, in the words of the Elizabethan, the Atlantic or the Pacific was "a moat adjacent to a house." What all this meant became more and more manifest as the war went on. It was no local struggle for a Naboth vineyard that was being engaged in, but a great contest of ideals. If the imagery of the Book of Revelation may be permitted, the contest was between the dragon and Michael. Autocracy, with its claim to put men mentally and physically in fetters, was struggling against the determination of freedom to exert itself. The effort of autocracy to hold the whole world in its grasp meant the appeal everywhere to fear. The determination of freedom to free itself meant the appeal to confidence, or to a true understanding of Love. Thus it proved, in spite of the vaporings of pacifist-socialism, not a battle over a Naboth's vineyard which was going on, but Armageddon itself; though of course only those with eyes to see could understand this.

What all this meant, then, was that the world had been thrown into a state of flux. Everywhere people felt that the old things were passing away, and that all things were becoming new. But, for all this, they did not know how to grapple with the situation. In short, they groped in the dark. Here and there a statesman with a wider vision saw that if the lesson of the great struggle were not to be lost, the world must put a bridle on its passions and on its appetites, in a way it had never done before. In other words, that, if a really permanent peace were to be negotiated, every nation involved in the struggle must make a great vow of self-renunciation, and pass self-denying ordinances. Something of what this meant was adumbrated by Lord Grey in his pamphlet on a League of Nations. Something of this was explained to the world by Mr. Wilson in his declaration that the nations must go to the peace conference with clean hands, determined to see justice done no matter where their personal predilections might lead them.

Mr. Wilson has been a good deal blamed for writing notes. But it should be remembered that Mr. Wilson's notes have placed before mankind in a way more far-reaching than an unpublished state paper, and in a way less evanescent than a speech, the great problems which have to be solved if Armageddon is to be made a gateway to progress instead of a bulwark of the old conditions. The world, that is to say, must sit down calmly with such utterances as those of Lord Grey and Mr. Wilson before its eyes, and unimpassionedly think out

the ideas presented to it by those statesmen. Any politician can snatch a temporary victory from a defeated enemy. But such a victory, in the past, has never proved anything but a prelude to a new and fiercer struggle. This does not, of course, mean that the methods of Attila are to be consecrated by a weak surrender to them, any more than it means that the policy of Rob Roy is to be sanctified. What it means is that every question, as it comes up in the forthcoming peace council, must be approached, discussed, and decided from the standpoint of Principle, and that therefore politics must everywhere give place to Principle.

Protection for Rent Profiteer Victims

BECAUSE the national capital presents the most glaring illustration of the length to which rent profiteering may be carried, if given legal toleration, the landlords of that city have received attention over exacting landlords elsewhere, while, proportionately, the victims of the rent-profiteering system in that city have been in receipt of the largest amount of sympathy. But neither indignant attention nor tender public solicitude, unaccompanied by works, counts very much, for one threatened with eviction, for one in the process of being evicted, or for one whose household things have been summarily deposited on the sidewalk. A few days ago, however, things took a more practical turn in the national capital.

According to the dispatches, more than two hundred women war workers crowded the municipal courts of the district to defend their rights against the exacting landlords. In a sense these were fortunate victims, for they had succeeded in enlisting on their side the service of officials entirely capable of dealing with the situation. These representatives of the public relied upon the Salsbury resolution to prevent the ousting of tenants, and nearly all the cases tried were decided in favor of the latter.

Eviction was sought by certain of the landlords on the ground that tenants had sublet quarters to lodgers. The landlords, that is to say, did not feel that they were getting all that should come to them, although they were, no doubt, receiving more in rentals than they had formerly dreamed of getting. The Salsbury resolution, it has been pointed out, does not apply to the case of lodgers; consequently most of the girl war workers in Washington have been, and, in a large measure, it is alleged, are still unprotected against unscrupulous landlords and landlords. Efforts are now being made to give to these workers equal protection with the tenants recently defended.

There has been reason for an advance of rent of all kinds in Washington. This is admitted. Taxes have been increased, the upkeep of property has cut deeper and deeper into income, and the general tendency of things has, in a degree, justified landlords in following the fashion prevailing in other walks. A reasonable advance in rents would have been accepted as necessary, even as inevitable; but, in this instance as in others, cupidity has gone beyond all reasonableness. It has, with many landlords, been simply a question of the ability of the tenant to pay. All that he could bear has been exacted from him. When he has demurred he has been notified to vacate the premises; when he has refused to vacate, he has been threatened with forcible removal; and when he has defied his landlord he has, in some cases, been actually evicted.

Manifestly, this is not a matter that should be left either to the individual action of the landlord or to the individual decision of the tenant. A commission on rents should have been formed in the District of Columbia long ago, and this commission should have been empowered to determine the equities in all cases. No landlord should have been permitted to charge all he could get for the use of his property, because he is not, even in war time, entitled to any more than it is worth upon the basis of investment, not on the basis of competition. And this applies to a thousand and one things other than rent. People who have exploited the war for their personal profit in any other line are just as deserving as are rent profiteers of public reprehension. Taking advantage of another's difficulty to exact from him more than the just value of a pint of milk, a loaf of bread, a gallon of gasoline, or a ton of coal is every whit as dishonest as rack-renting a war worker. It simply happens that the Washington rent profiteer has made himself conspicuously obnoxious to the public sense of what is fair and decent. He is entitled to no sympathy, but profiteers in other lines need not flatter themselves that they are any better than he.

The Housing Question in Ireland

FOR some time past, it has been generally recognized that one of the first tasks after the war, in the United Kingdom as in practically every other country involved in the great struggle, will be that of meeting the needs of the people as regards housing. The housing question was, of course, a serious problem long before the war, and the manifest failure of private enterprise to meet the need had resulted, from time to time, in legislation, practically all of which has tended in the direction of making the provision of houses, for those unable to build for themselves, an affair of the community as a whole, through various local authorities.

None of these authorities, however, has succeeded in solving the problem, and the war has greatly added to the urgency of the matter. For over four years, building operations in the United Kingdom have been practically at a standstill; whilst the extreme shortage of labor, especially during the last two years, has rendered the due maintenance of those buildings already erected, one of considerable difficulty. The net result of these conditions is that the housing accommodation of the three kingdoms, never adequate, today falls very far short of what is absolutely necessary, with the prospect that, when demobilization takes place, and some five or six million men return to civil life, a tremendous additional tax will be placed on an already quite inadequate provision.

Nowhere, perhaps, are these unsatisfactory conditions more in evidence than in Ireland. Ireland, it is true, in the

South and West at any rate, will not be affected so much by the demobilization, but the position in the country in regard to housing, before the war, was such that any aggravation of the question must render it one of extreme urgency.

The problem in Ireland, unlike that in England and Scotland, is very largely an urban question, and when the matter was discussed at the annual conference of the Association of Municipal Authorities of Ireland, which recently met in Dublin, this was fully brought out. "The great mass of the Irish people," declared one speaker from the South, "lives in towns, and Irish towns are a blot on the landscape." The fact, indeed, is only too well known. The housing conditions in Dublin have been reported and commented upon far beyond the confines of the United Kingdom, but the housing conditions in almost any town in Ireland are scarcely less deplorable. The whole situation, indeed, is such as to demand for its solution courageous action. The time is long past when the matter could be "dealt with" piecemeal; when the clearing away of a slum area here and a slum area there was sufficient to create the impression that the question was being "tackled." The housing question in Ireland, as elsewhere, needs to be recognized for what it is, one of the first cares of the community, and one which can no more be shelved than can the question of an adequate water supply.

In these circumstances, therefore, it is particularly welcome to find that the Association of Municipal Authorities took the course of endorsing the finding of a committee of the Irish Convention on the subject, which declared that something like 67,000 houses were needed in the cities and urban districts of Ireland to house adequately the working classes. Such a scheme would involve, as the chairman, Sir Robert Anderson, explained, a capital charge of something like £27,000,000. In the days before the war, the prospect of such a public expenditure would almost certainly have aroused a tremendous outcry in certain quarters. There were certain politicians, it will be remembered, who, when Mr. Lloyd George first introduced his Old-Age Pension scheme, involving a cost of £11,000,000 annually, foresaw "national bankruptcy." But if the war has taught one thing more than another, it is that the country can sustain, without undue hardship, very much larger national expenditures than were formerly regarded as possible. The Irish housing problem can be solved, as soon as sufficient labor is available to do the actual building, for a smaller sum of money than Great Britain is expending on the war in a single week.

A Printer's Wanderings

THE old-time "jour" printer is no more, or, if he exists, he is so negligible a quantity as to be practically unknown. No trade has undergone a greater revolution in morale than has that of printing during the last third of a century. Time was when the printer, whether he deserved the reputation or not, was set down popularly as a careless, thriftless, more or less irresponsible individual. The printers of all countries, and more especially of English-speaking countries, were credited with at least two weaknesses, one for drink, the other for roving. Benjamin Franklin, in his Autobiography, tells of his experience among his fellow printing-shop apprentices in London, and lays particular emphasis on the fact that while a majority of them squandered their earnings on beer early in the week, and were "hard up" the greater part of the time, he was content with cold water, and was able to save.

In the United States, for many years, the tramp printer was a very familiar visitor of newspaper offices. He "blew in" over night, no one knew whence, and was quite certain to "blow out" over night, no one knew where. Usually the marks of an extremely ill-regulated existence were upon him. He had walked for miles, perhaps for leagues; all he wanted was a chance to "make a string;" having made his string, he put it up as collateral with the "chapel" financier for a loan, or, perhaps, sold it at a sacrifice. Sometimes he lingered; oftener he flitted. Quite commonly he was not only a competent compositor, but capable of going to the case and "setting things out of his head." In many instances he was a man of real ability; frequently, if he could be restrained long enough to get the better of one of his weaknesses, he would resist the other and become a valuable assistant to the editor or publisher. As a rule, he disappeared unexpectedly some morning or evening, leaving an apology, set in brevier or long primer, in his stick.

The "jour" printer had so many good qualities that he was usually welcomed, given a nail for his hat, a stool and a case, and enough copy at least to supply him with meal and bed money. He did not walk from choice. The freight car had an attraction for him. He traveled up and down the country without descending to the formality of purchasing mileage. This month he is building up a string on The San Francisco Chronicle, next month on The New Orleans Picayune, the month after on The St. Louis Globe Democrat, the month following on The Chicago Tribune, a few weeks later he might be found at one of the night lunch counters in Printing House Square, New York, and it would depend altogether on the season whether his next long "jump" should be to Florida or to Nova Scotia.

As has been indicated, the "jour" printer often settled down; when he did so he was invaluable on the staff. He had been everywhere; he had seen everything; he was versatile, protean, available for almost any task, and especially serviceable in emergencies. And the instances are not few in which he became a newspaper owner, postmaster of his town, member of the Legislature, and an honored and influential citizen.

The times have long since changed the printer into a steady, sedate, conservative sort of person. There has been no place for drinking men in the better class of newspaper offices and job printing establishments for many a day. The printer may be a traveler or a tourist in these times, but it is safe to say he is almost never a tramp.

Take the case of Samuel Murray, whose book, entitled "Seven Legs Across the Seas," has, of late, at-

tracted much merited attention. He is a printer and a linotype operator, as fond of traveling as was ever the "jour," but he planned and carried out his journey around the world with all the care that might be bestowed upon such an excursion by, say, a merchant looking for recreation. He had rambled often before entering upon his long trip, but never aimlessly. He had seen Niagara Falls, the Mammoth Cave, the Thousand Islands, the Rocky Mountains, Yellowstone Park, the Grand Cañon, and the Yosemite Valley; and, in the course of time, on savings amounting to \$400, he made a trip to Europe.

This whetted his appetite, and he set to work saving for a more pretentious excursion. With an accumulation of \$1350 he started out, and these are the seven stages, or "legs," of his journey:

From New York to South America by way of England.
From South America to South Africa.
From South Africa to Australia.
Through the South Seas.
East Africa and up the Nile.
India and its Archipelago.
The Orient and home by way of Hawaii.

It is interesting to follow him. He makes the experience instructive. His eyes were open, and so also were his ears, from first to last. But the purpose in view here is fulfilled in pointing to the contrast between the past and the present of the newspaper printer with a liking for getting about.

Notes and Comments

AFTER an election, invariably, there are vain regrets over things left unsaid during the campaign, but the regrets that are keenest are usually felt about the things that had better have been left unsaid, but weren't.

WAR proverbially brings about strange situations. The passing of a day, even the turn of a hand, and the aspect of everything changes like the combinations in a kaleidoscope. A marshal plans for a dinner in Paris and, when the date arrives, discovers that he is looking for supper in another direction. A Kaiser climbs a tower to witness a wonderful victory, and descends in a hurry lest a dreadful defeat may overtake him. And now what used to be impregnable fronts held by Germany's bright sword have become accessible rears.

CANDLES to the number of 175,000,000 have been provided by the United States Government for the winter lighting of the American Expeditionary Force dugouts. Whether the war ends quickly or slowly, these candles can probably be used. Tallow makes a very satisfactory army shoe grease.

THE people of Vienna were so enraptured over the return of peace and the prospect of getting something to eat, as a result of the armistice, according to a dispatch from Vienna, that they took no interest whatsoever in reports of the intention of the Emperor Karl to abdicate. For this seeming indifference to the welfare of the Hapsburg dynasty they have been gently chided by one of the imperial organs, the editor of which, perhaps, had had enough to eat right along. When food shall have been provided for all, the Viennese population will probably turn its thoughts to less important things.

THERE is no reason why American manufactures should bear the mark or stamp, "Made in the United States," as some suggest, in order to distinguish the articles from things made in Germany. All the people of the United States, and of other countries scrupulous about the matter, demand is that articles made in Germany shall bear a mark to this effect more plainly visible than ever. That will serve the purpose perfectly.

ONE who knew Russia before the chaos says that in those days Mark Twain was well known to the Russian reading public, and Longfellow hardly less so. Walt Whitman, Howells, and Jack London were widely read, and so were William James and Ralph Waldo Emerson, although one may guess that, as elsewhere, many knew London who were unfamiliar with Emerson. It is a hopeful thing to remember, for it still affords a real hope for the future Russia. Literature is an index to character, and it is a fairly safe prediction that no nation in which a large number of people enjoy the adventures of Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn will very long be overwhelmed by the barbarism and ignorance of its Bolshevik element.

IF THE German soldier remembers his Shakespeare, whom he apparently regards as a Teutonic genius born in England and compelled by that circumstance to write in English, he may have had, when he saw the "Yanks" in Argonne Forest unrolling chicken wire to make a bridge over the barbed variety, something of the feeling of Macbeth when he observed Birnam Wood coming uphill. It was a painful surprise, all that barbed wire ingeniously entangled to stop the unkultured Americans, and then the unkultured Americans spreading their vulgar chicken wire across the top, and coming expeditiously over. Chicken wire does not bite, but it makes a serviceable bridge that takes the bite out of a barbed wire entanglement. The wonder is, being such a simple expedient, that nobody thought of it sooner. But perhaps that is the reason.

IT is announced by the Leipzig Neueste Nachrichten that henceforth Germans will use their utmost endeavors to avoid emigrating to the United States, in consequence of the unfriendly attitude of that country toward Germany. As a result of German avoidance of the United States, it is added by the newspaper named, the loss to the Republic is going to be enormous, but it will be deserved. Moreover, Germany will henceforth refuse to import anything it can do without from a country which exhibited such bad taste as to side with Great Britain, France, and Italy, when it had an opportunity of siding with Germany. It has been said frequently, of late, that the reason why other people do not understand Germany is that they do not understand the German mentality. The Leipzig Neueste Nachrichten makes this clearer than ever.